

Can. Winnipeg: City Council.

4167
COMPLIMENTS OF

THOS. SHARPE

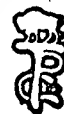
MAYOR

WINNIPEG, CANADA

WINNIPEG— CANADA.

PUBLISHED BY THE CITY COUNCIL, JANUARY, 1904

Write to the City Clerk, Winnipeg, Canada, for
statistics and full information, which will
be promptly and gladly furnished.



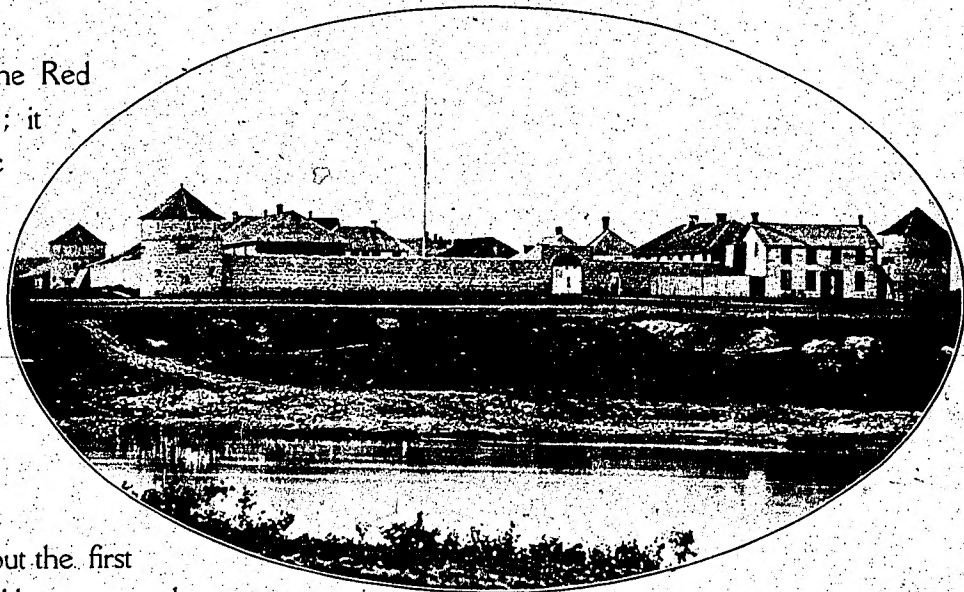
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WINNIPEG, MAN.

—
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THE CITY OF WINNIPEG

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION

THE City of Winnipeg is situated at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers in the Province of Manitoba; it is almost midway between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and forty miles south of Lake Winnipeg, an immense body of water abounding in fish, with shores for the most part heavily timbered it is sixty miles north of the boundary line between Canada and the United States of America, with which latter country it has three direct connecting lines of railway.



Upper
Fort Garry—
The Winnipeg
of 1870

CLIMATE

The climate is very agreeable. Spring commences about the first of April and has scarcely put in an appearance before it is followed by summer, the delights of which, with its long days and cool nights, it is impossible to describe. Autumn is a splendid season and winter entirely loses its dread for the timorous after a single experience.

POPULATION

In 1870 the population was 215; in 1874 it had risen to 1,869, in 1885 to 19,574, in 1898 to 39,384; on the 1st October, 1902, it was 56,603 and to-day it is 77,000 souls. The great inrush from the East accounts for the latter figures. The figures above given are from official records and are very conservative.

The
Original
Inhabitants



Winnipeg
Beach
Lake
Winnipeg



MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

MAYOR AND COUNCIL

The government of the City is executed under the powers of a Charter from the Provincial Legislature; it is carried on by a Council composed of twelve Aldermen elected by the people, with a Mayor as Chief Magistrate. Each Alderman holds office for two years, the Mayor for one, and all must be substantial property owners. The following are the names of the Mayor and members of the Council for the years 1903 and 1904:

1903—Mayor, John Arbuthnot, and Aldermen C. Campbell, J. C. Gibson, Robert Barclay, J. H. McCarthy, D. D. Wood, D. A. Ritchie, J. L. Wells, and Aldermen C. Campbell, J. C. Gibson, J. G. Latimer, J. G. Harvey, D. D. Wood, F. J. C. Cox. All officials are appointed and removals are made for

Water Supply.—The water supply from an artesian well; it is exceptionally pure

Fire Protection.—Winnipeg is well Brigaded is composed of forty-four men; four steam fire engines, two double and Hayes aerial truck. There are three fire course of erection. There are ninety-three water. Fire limits are established within be erected, others wherein only those having ical appliances are installed under the super-erected, under like control of the Building

Municipal Ownership.—The City owns its stone quarry. The street lighting is provided by the \$62,673.48; it has involved the stringing of 70 miles Winnipeg enjoys the distinction of being the first City in

Pavements, Stone Walks and Boulevards. — The streets are all laid under the direction of the City Engineer by day labor and the cheapness with which the stone can be obtained from the City's quarry makes the cost of pavements



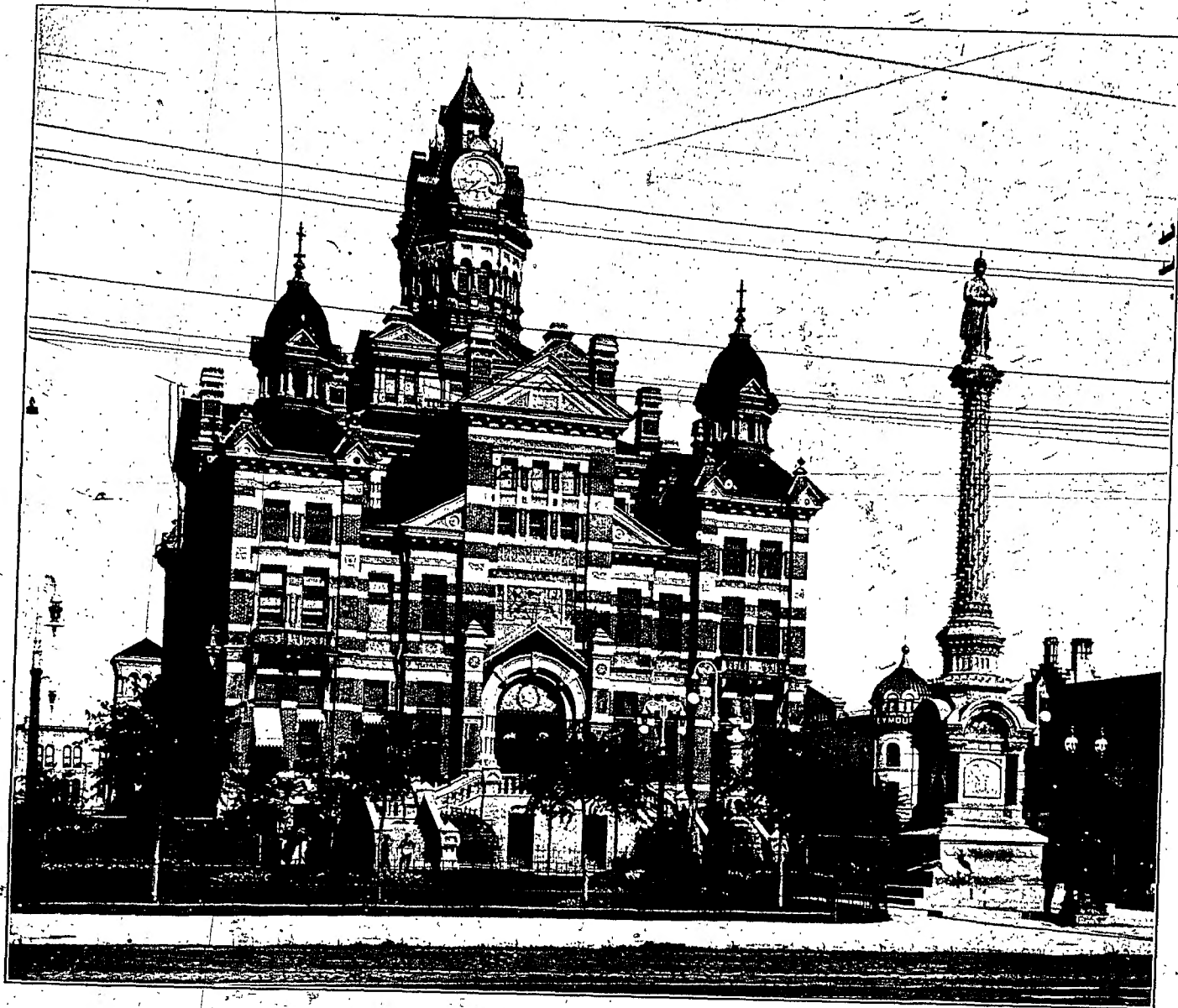
MAYOR THOS. SHARPE

1903—Mayor, John Arbuthnot, and Aldermen C. Campbell, John Russell, J. G. Latimer, T. Sharpe, J. G. Harvey, J. W. Cockburn. 1904—Mayor, Thos. Sharpe, John Russell, J. R. Wynne, J. W. Horne, A. McCharles, Henry Fry, J. W. Cockburn, by the Council, no office is elective, and all the public good.

of the City is of immense capacity obtained and is supplied at the lowest possible cost.

equipped with fire protection; the Fire it has twenty-four horses, three hose wagons, one single chemicals and a sixty-five ft. stations at present in use and four are in fire alarm boxes and an ample supply of which only buildings of brick and stone may stone foundations may be placed. All elec-vision of the City Electrician and all buildings Inspector.

own street lighting plant, an asphalt plant and a City Electric Lighting plant installed at a cost of of wire and costs \$83.98 per lamp per year. America to own its own asphalt plant.

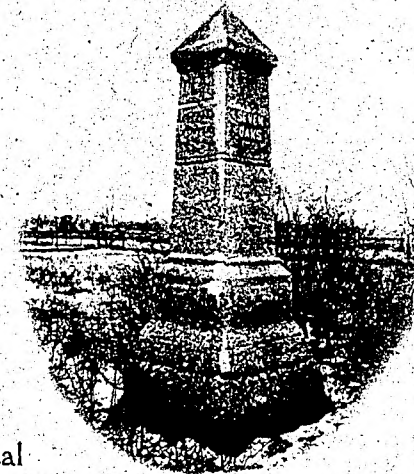


CITY HALL AND VOLUNTEERS' MONUMENT

comparatively low; in fact, of forty-four cities of America, Winnipeg lays its asphalt pavements at the lowest cost. Artificial stone walks are universally used in the more thickly populated districts. Boulevards are upon most of the streets.

EDUCATION

The school system of Winnipeg is governed by statute. The system is as perfect as thought and care can make it. But little expense is upon the parents of scholars, none indeed for education, and the text books for the preliminary grades are free and thereafter only small amounts are required for necessary books. The school buildings are noble in design, complete in detail, including sanitary conditions, and as a whole compare favorably with any in the Dominion. Included in the system is a Collegiate Institute forming a link between the lower schools and the University. Education in this department is entirely free. Four existing colleges are affiliated with the present University and a most complete University building has been erected. There is also a well equipped Medical College in connection with the University. Besides the public schools there are several private educational establishments.



Seven
Oaks
Monument

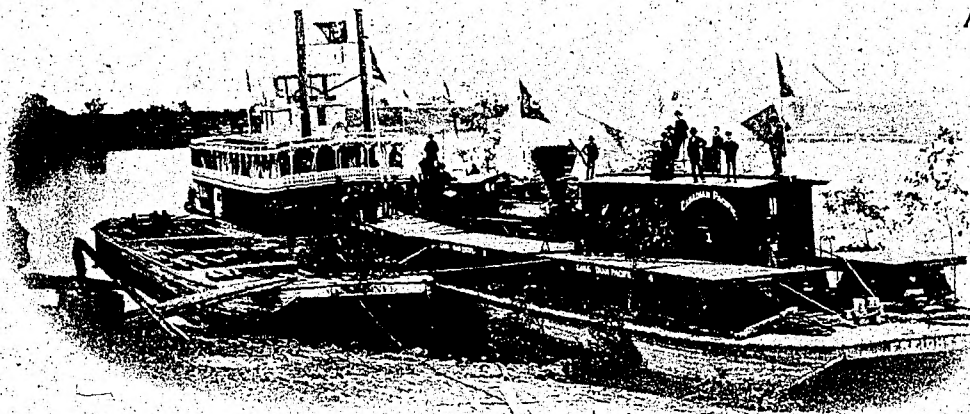
Site of a clash between old rival
Fur Companies

CHURCHES

Instead of enumerating the different denominations of the Christian religion a difficult task would be set to point to one which is not represented in Winnipeg.

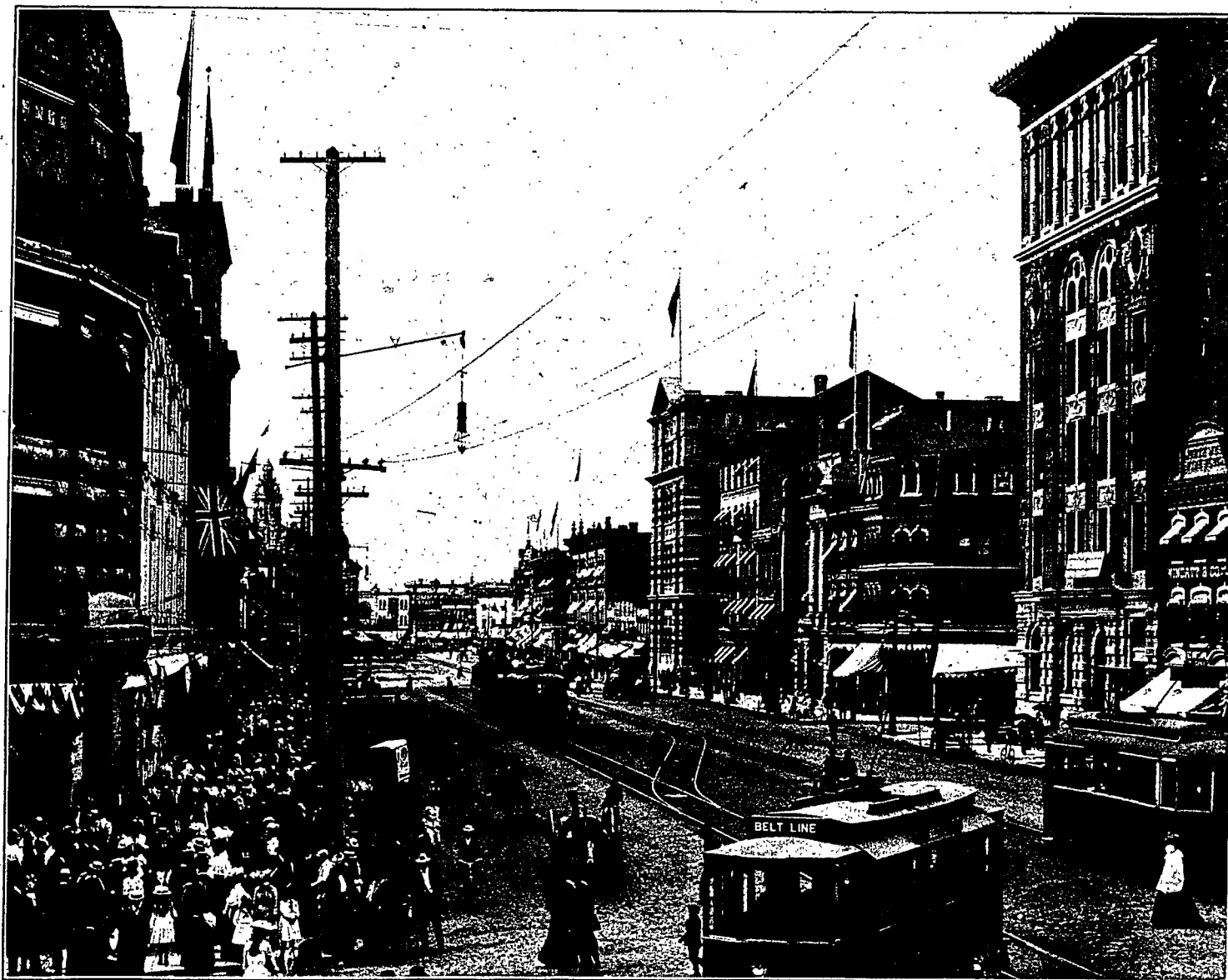
PUBLIC LIBRARY

A Reference and Circulating Library is maintained by the City in the City Hall. It contains over 15,000 well selected volumes. A reading room is attached to the Library which is entirely free to the public, who have access to forty-four monthly and thirty-five daily and weekly newspapers and periodicals from England, the United States and Canada. A fine new public Library building is now under construction, towards which Mr. Carnegie is giving \$75,000.



Arrival of first
P. R. Train
at Winnipeg
by Red River
Steamer.

Engine No. 1
Tender No. 1
Caboose No. 1
Flat Cars Nos. 1 6



MAIN STREET LOOKING NORTH FROM PORTAGE AVENUE

TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMESTIC TRADE

Winnipeg is the centre for the wholesale and jobbing trade of the North-West. Immense stocks of goods and merchandise required to supply the wants of the districts devoted to grain production, stock raising and cattle breeding, mining, lumbering and fishing, as well as the more diversified demands of the city, town and village, are to be found in the handsome warehouses supplied with the latest conveniences and appliances, which are a marked feature of the City's architecture. Shipments are made daily to points over a thousand miles distant, so extensive a range of country is supplied from this well stocked central market. The very complete railway systems radiating from Winnipeg afford great facilities to the retailer in the Province and Territories for securing his goods at short notice. It would be impossible to give in detail a full list of the lines of goods handled, it will be sufficient to make the general statement that all the wants of a mixed community are supplied.

FOREIGN TRADE

The direct foreign trade of the Port of Winnipeg in the matter of imports in 1897 totalled \$2,858,966 and in 1899 \$5,695,715, though a large percentage of the foreign goods consumed in the City and Province is purchased duty paid in Montreal and Toronto and is not credited to the Port of Winnipeg in the Customs House returns.

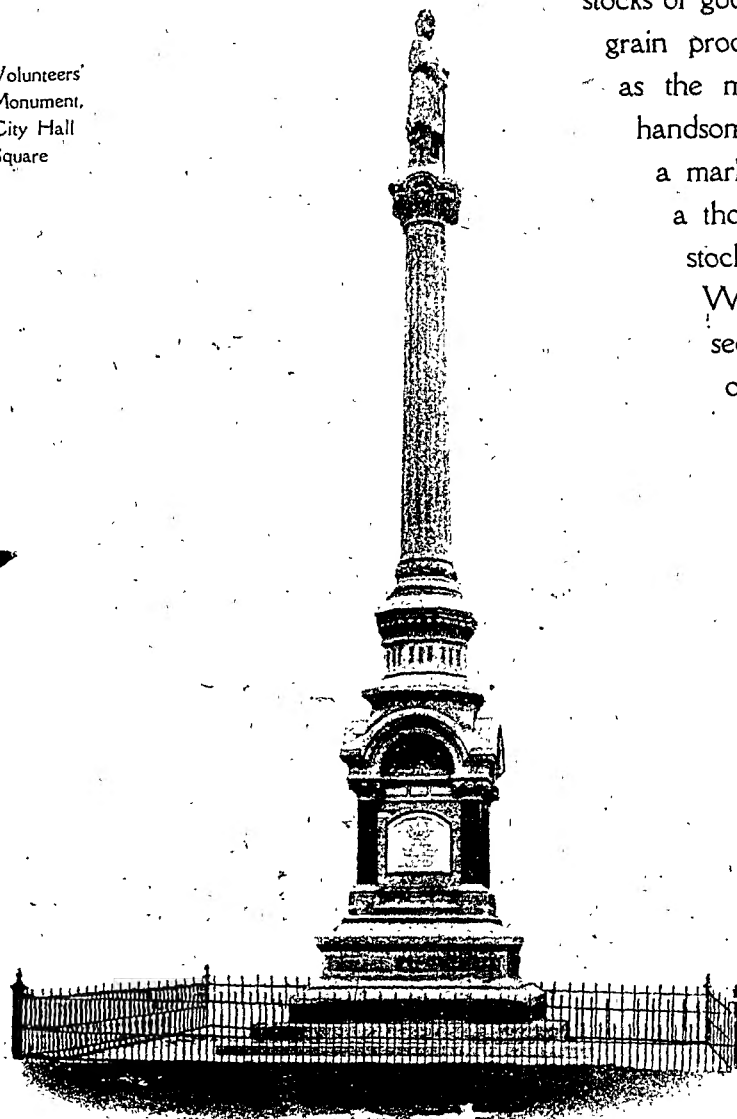
CUSTOMS DUTIES

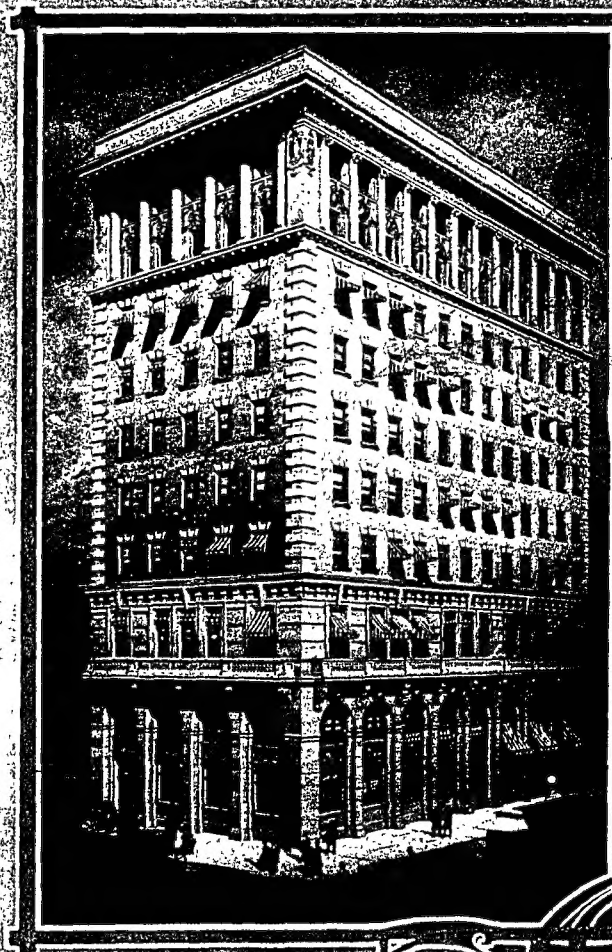
The customs duty paid in 1899 was \$1,140,051. Returns for 1902 are not available but the increase is in proportion to the increased trade as indicated by the above quoted data.

MANUFACTURES

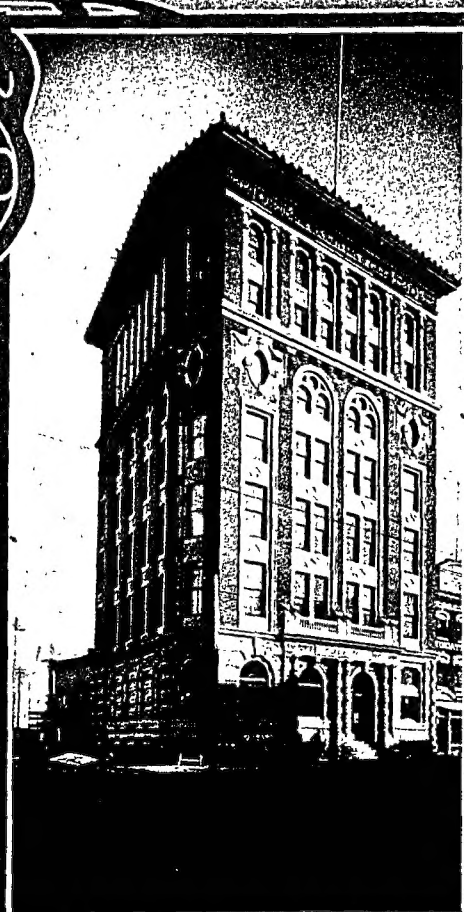
Various industries are already established in Winnipeg including furniture and upholstery, brooms and brushes, oatmeal, flour and grist

Volunteers
Monument,
City Hall
Square





NEW UNION BANK BUILDING

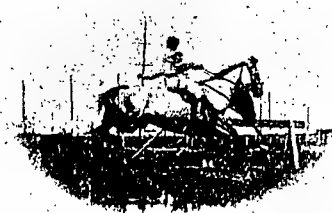


MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING

National
Trust Co.
Building



mills, awnings, tents and mattresses, clothing, bookbinding, carriage works, soda water works, breweries, meat curing and packing, bricks and tiles, boiler and machine shops, foundries, biscuit, confectionery and bakery products, coffee and spice mills, harness and saddlery, marble works, tinware, sash, door, and boxes, saw mills, cigar factories, oil mills, plumbing and gas fitting, tanneries, soap, jewellery, etc.



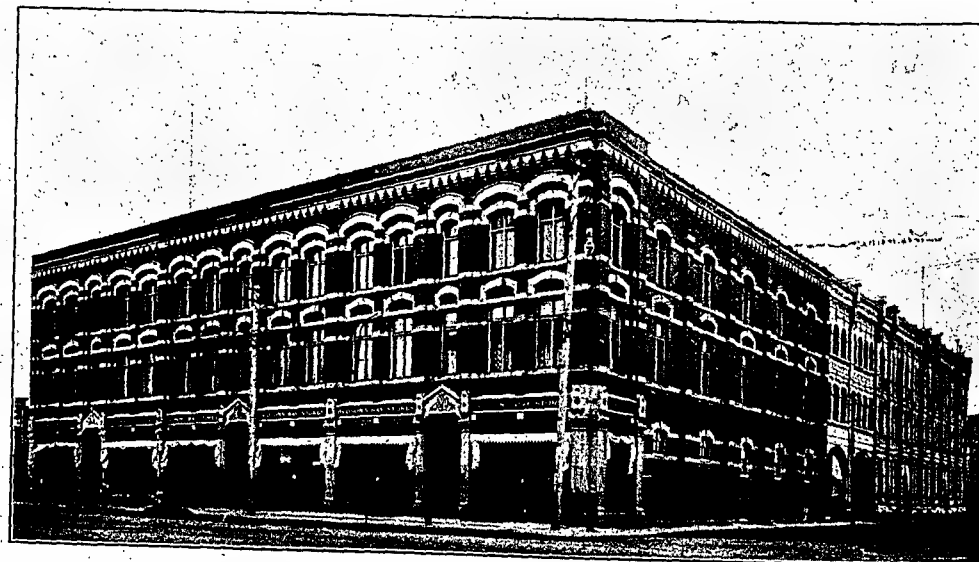
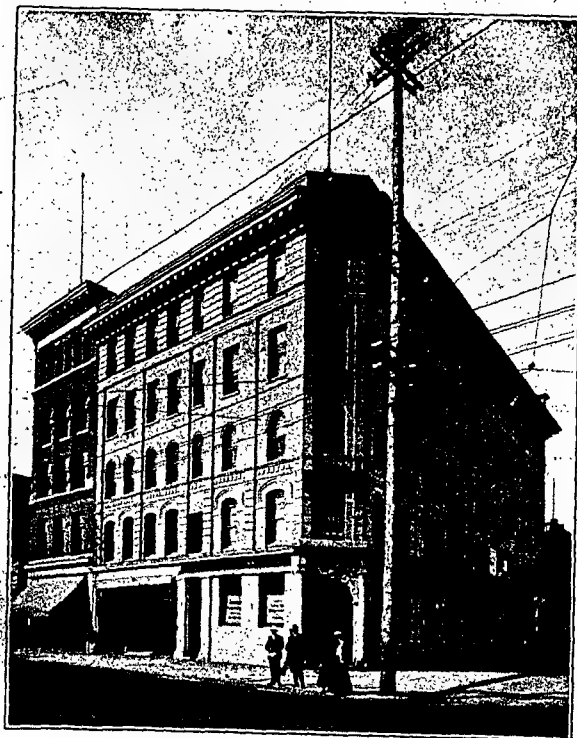
Water Jump
Steeple Chase
Course

BANKS

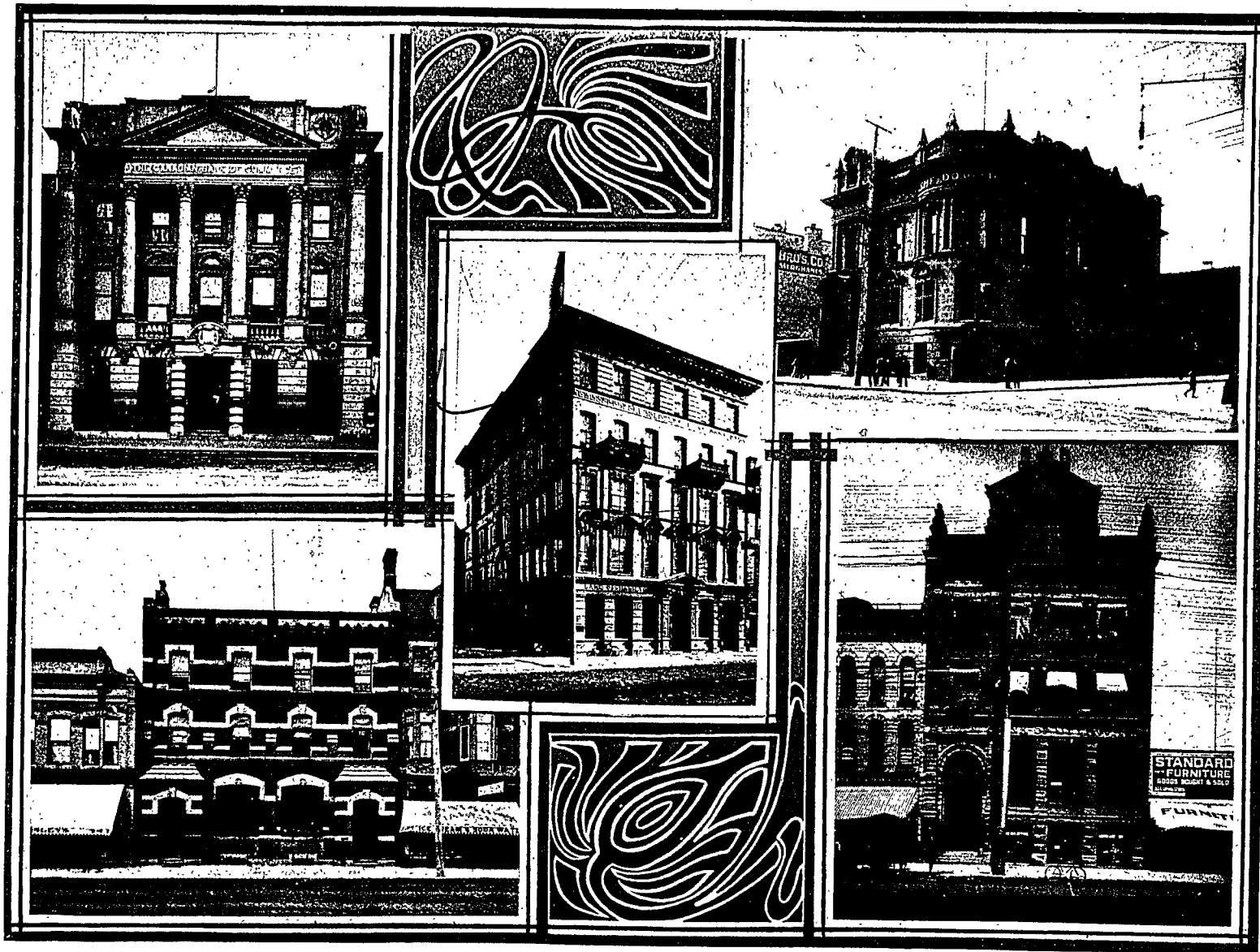
As a financial centre Winnipeg ranks third among the Cities of Canada. In the City now doing business there are no less than thirteen chartered banks representing a paid up capital of nearly fifty million dollars, and including almost all of the leading banks of Canada. A complete system of financial organization was effected in 1893 by the formation of "The Winnipeg Clearing House Association." From one of the lowest places in regard to the figures recording the bank clearings Winnipeg has risen in a few years to third place in Canada, only Montreal and Toronto showing greater. These cities, however, show only slight increases and even decreases over last year's figures, while Winnipeg shows monthly increases of nearly fifty per cent. The following figures give the annual returns of the bank clearings in Winnipeg for the past ten years:

1894	\$50,540,648
1895	56,873,631
1896	64,146,438
1897	84,435,832
1898	90,674,325
1899	107,786,814
1900	106,956,720
1901	134,199,438
1902	188,370,003
1903	246,108,006

Canada
Life
Block



Hudson's
Bay Co.
Store



CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
BANK OF MONTREAL

BANK OF HAMILTON CHAMBERS

DOMINION BANK
BANK OF OTTAWA BUILDING

The
Prairie



LAND AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES

In addition to the banks, numerous land, loan and trust companies have been established here and the principal eastern investment and loan companies have branches in the City. Fire and life insurance companies of Canada, England and America are well represented.



Winnipeg
Senior
Eight

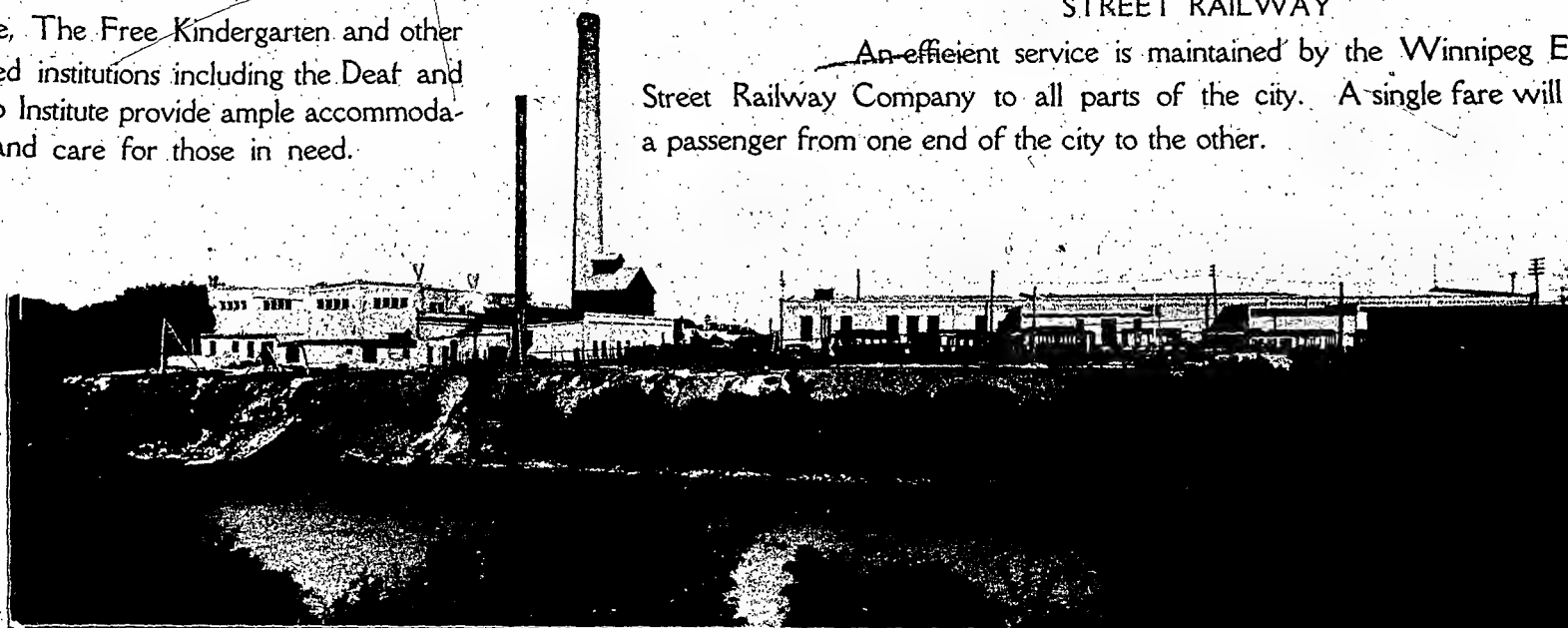
Champions at American National Regatta, 1903

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

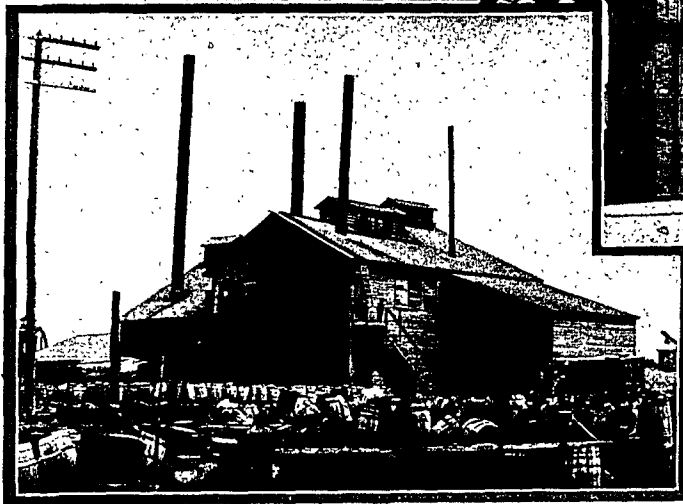
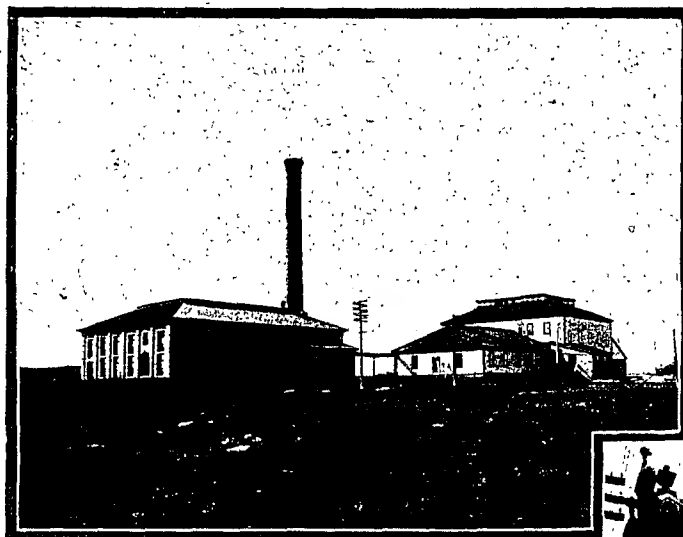
The Winnipeg General Hospital is maintained for the greater part by the contributions of the City. The poor and suffering from all parts of Manitoba receive here most careful and humane treatment in large and well appointed buildings at the hands of skilful and experienced physicians and surgeons and are cared for by trained nurses. There is also a large and well appointed hospital managed by the Grey Nuns in St. Boniface, across the Red River from Winnipeg and but a short distance therefrom. The medical profession is adequately represented, numbering among its members some of the most skilful in Canada. The Children's Home, The Women's Home, The Free Kindergarten and other kindred institutions including the Deaf and Dumb Institute provide ample accommodation and care for those in need.

STREET RAILWAY

An efficient service is maintained by the Winnipeg Electric Street Railway Company to all parts of the city. A single fare will carry a passenger from one end of the city to the other.



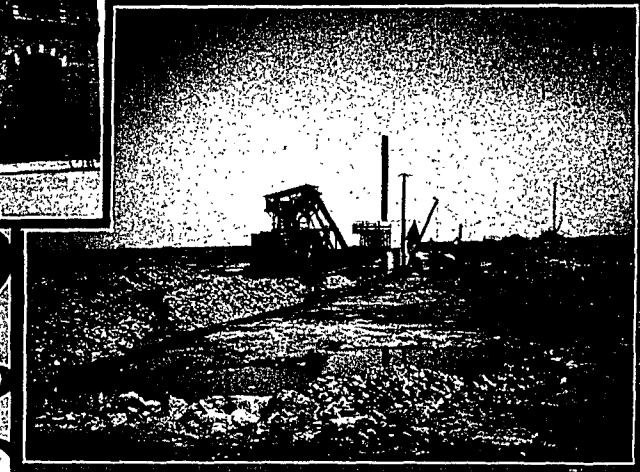
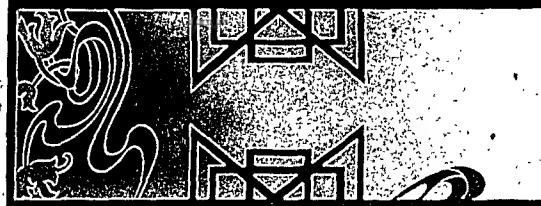
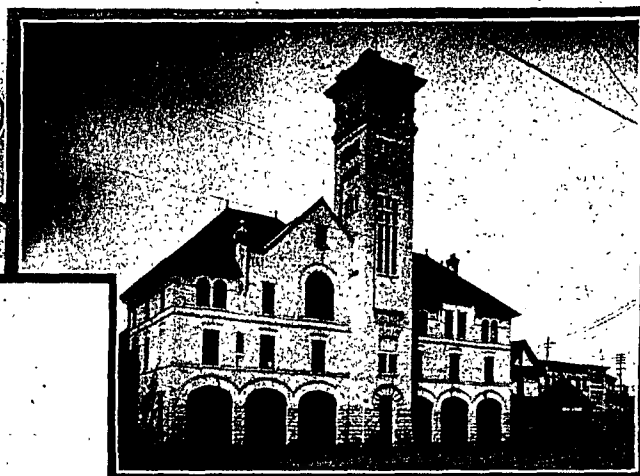
Street
Railway
Power
House
and
Car Sheds



CITY WATER WORKS AND SOFTENING PLANT
CITY ASPHALT PLANT

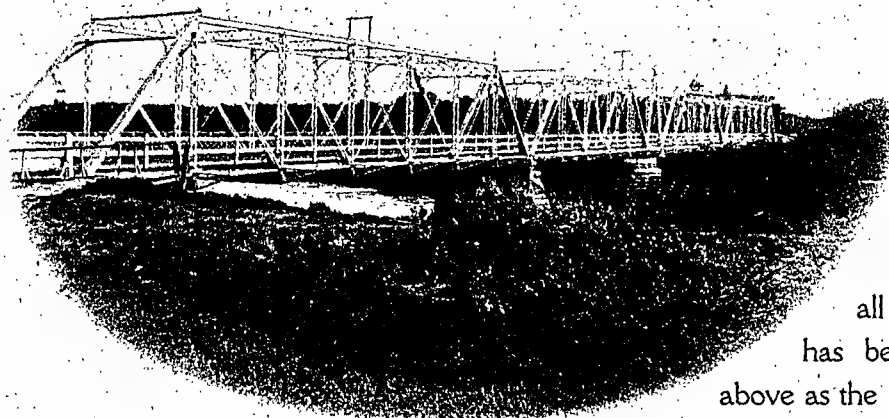


POLICE COURT



CENTRAL FIRE HALL
CITY QUARRY

Maryland
Bridge
over the
Assiniboine



ASSESSMENT

The assessment of the

City for purposes
of taxation was in

1874 \$2,676,018;

1885 \$22,411,005;

1898, \$27,638,620,

and 1903 it is \$43,963,690.

Thus in three decades the

increase has been \$41,287,672. The last preceding statement is all sufficient to show the growth of the city. Moreover, this advance has been steady, continued and is continuing, so that the figures given above as the assessment for 1903 are those based upon valuations in October, 1902, and the valuations of properties to-day would represent a great increase.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

The Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association holds annually the great agricultural and stock show of the western half of Canada. One hundred and forty thousand dollars is already invested by the City in buildings and improvements. In 1902 the amount expended on the Exhibition, including prizes, exceeded \$65,000 and for 1903 the estimate is \$70,000.

GRAIN MARKET

Winnipeg is the greatest Grain Market in the British Empire. The grain inspected between September 1st, 1902, and August 31st, 1903, was: Wheat, 51,833,000 bushels; Oats, 3,054,000 bushels; Barley, 565,200 bushels; Flax, 655,000 bushels; Speltz, 10,000 bushels. Total 56,117,200 Bushels. In Wheat receipts the City is now a leading point on the continent, as the following comparison shows:

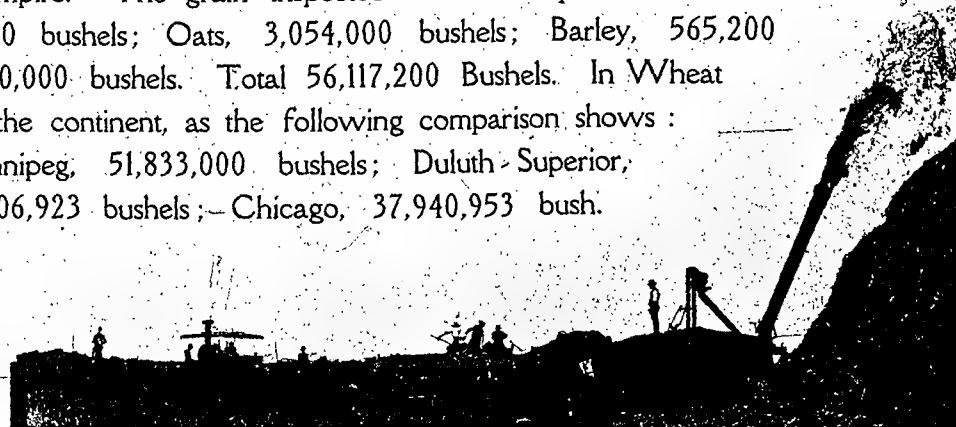
Winnipeg, 51,833,000 bushels; Duluth-Superior,

42,406,923 bushels;—Chicago, 37,940,953 bush.

D. E. Sprague's
Lumber Mill



The Gold
Mines of the
West



Threshing
and Wind
Stacking



GRAND STANDS—EXHIBITION GROUNDS

At a Western
Round-up



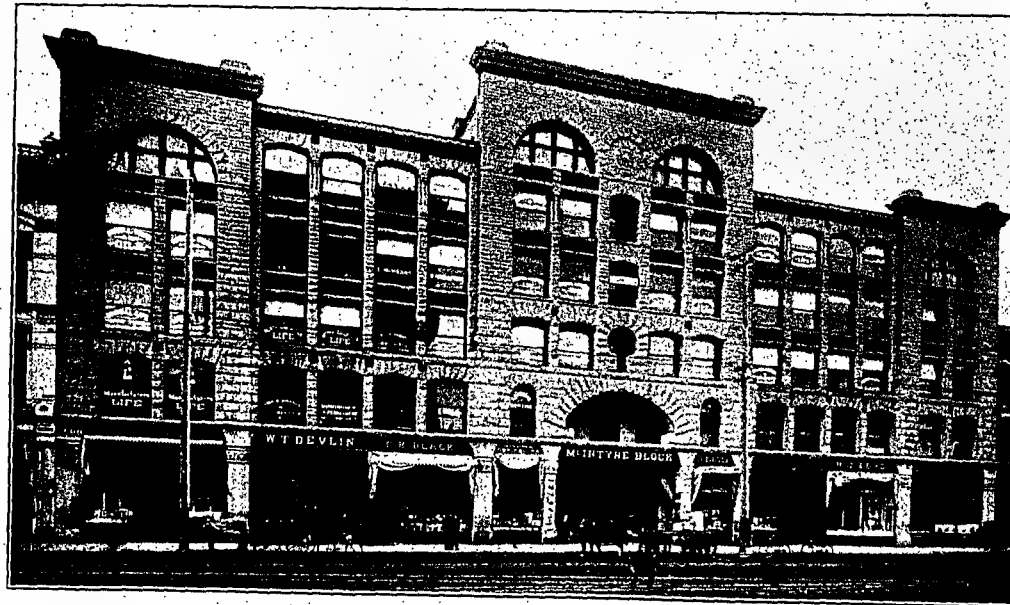
GENERALLY

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS

Winnipeg is the Provincial Capital and in consequence the Manitoba Legislature, Department of Agriculture and Statistics, Attorney General, Public Works, Provincial Treasurer, Provincial Secretary, with the Registrar General of Lands and the Superior Courts, have their official headquarters within the City.

MILITARY

The regular troops on duty in Manitoba, the Canadian Mounted Rifles, are in barracks in the City and the volunteers with headquarters here include the 13th Field Battery and the 90th Regt. Rifles.



McIntyre Block

PARKS

There are nine parks maintained by the Public Parks Board, originally costing \$100,178, but this sum does not include the cost of laying out, planting and maintenance. All are tastefully laid out and cultivated. In addition to these there are two large parks just without the city limits not under the control of the City.

There are planted upon the boulevards of the City over twenty miles of shade trees which are well cared for by the Public Parks Board.

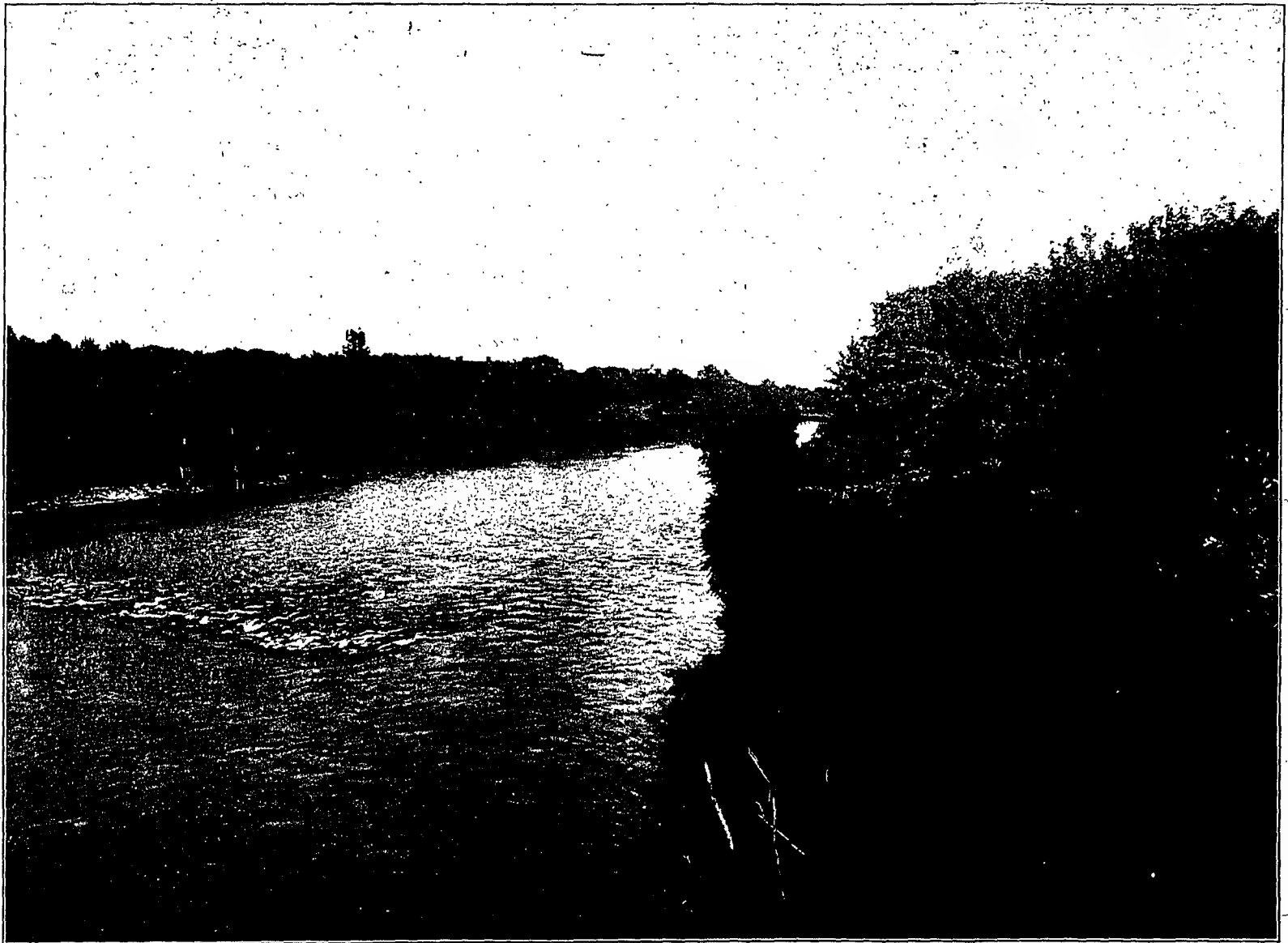
NEWSPAPERS

Winnipeg has three daily newspapers and many weekly and monthly publications.

Government
House
Avenue.



Potato race
at Gyn: nana



THE ASSINIBOINE RIVER

Senior Four
Champions
American Nat.
Regatta, 1903



Wheat Exports (Man-
itoba) 1886, four million
bushels. and in 1902,
fifty-five millions.



A Real
Buckler

GROWTH OF SCHOOLS

YEAR	Number of Teachers	Number of Buildings	Value	Attend- ance
1871	1	1		35
1876	4	2	\$ 3,500	423
1881	13	3	50,000	807
1886	49	11	220,000	2,831
1891	66	12	261,000	4,189
1896	93	14	397,700	6,374
1899	110	16	470,500	7,172
1900	119	16	487,000	7,500
1902	134	17	600,000	8,866
1903	140	18	750,000	9,500

Average attendance per thousand per day in 1902, 131.
Cost of education of each pupil per year, \$15.96.

Area of City in acres	12,750	Number of Miles Sewers	70
Number of Churches	60	Number of Miles Water Mains	80
Number of Schools maintained by City	18	Number of Miles Wiring for Elec- tric Lighting of Streets	70
Number of Pupils attending schools	9,500	Number of Miles Street Railway	18
Number of Miles Asphalt Pave- ments	12	Number of Miles Graded Streets	123
Number of Miles Macadam Pave- ments	30	Number of Arc Lights	250
Number of Miles Block Pavements	16½	Number of Hydrants	450
Number of Miles Boulevards	44	Area of Parks in acres	34 1-2
Number of Miles Stone Sidewalks	16	Assessed Value of Parks	\$105,500
Number of Miles Plank Sidewalks	179	Rate of Taxation in 1902	23¼ mills
		Rate of Taxation in 1903	21½ mills
		Value of Buildings Erected and in Course of Erection	\$17,150,000

Number of Letters Mailed at
Post Office in 1896, 2,539,-
914, and in 1902 5,669,872

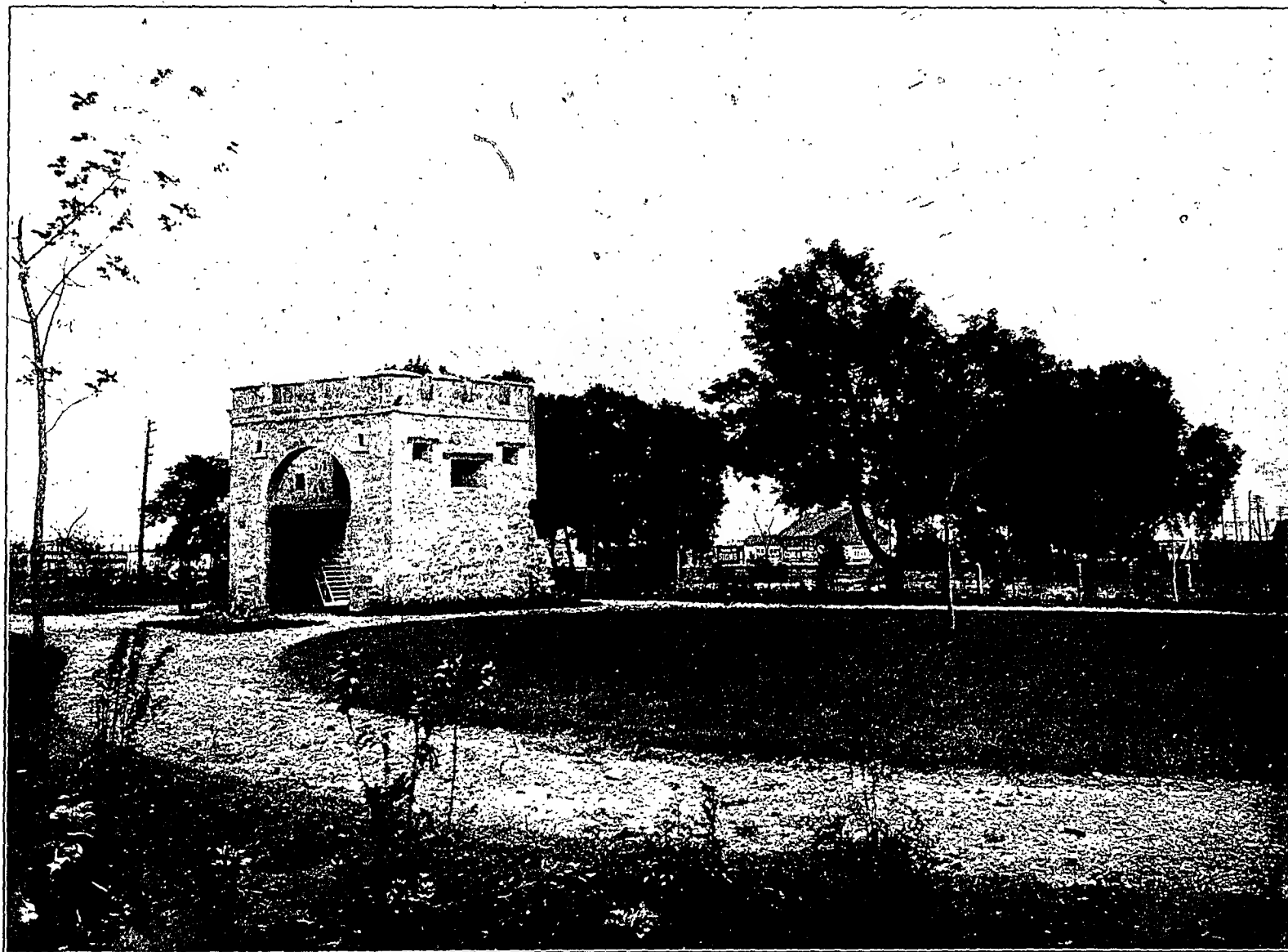
Gross Postal Revenue in 1896,
\$91,418, and in 1902 \$156,734

Inland Revenue Collections: 1898,
\$477,923, and in 1902 \$637,881

Osborne Bridge
Fort Rouge



Ginger-Ale-
and Umbrella
Race
Gymkhana



OLD FORT GARRY GATE

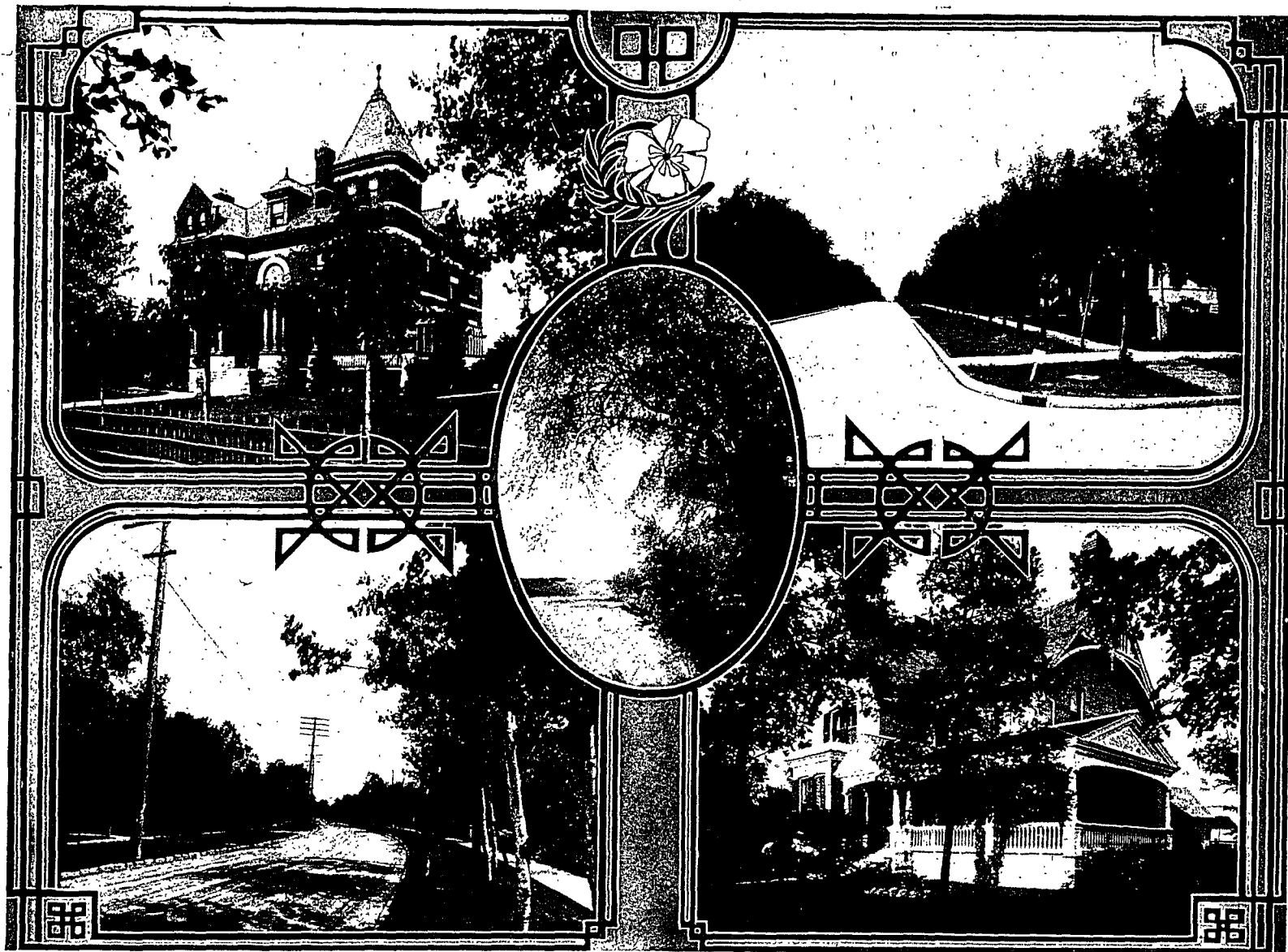
COMPARATIVE STATISTICS, ETC.

YEARS	TOTAL ASSESSMENT	BUILDINGS	POPULATION	MILES OF SEWERS	MILES OF PAVEMENT	MILES OF BOULE- VARDS	MILES OF SIDEWALKS	MILES OF WATER MAINS	SCHOOL ATTEND- ANCE	BANK CLEARINGS
1871									35	
1874	\$ 2,076,018		1,869							
1875	2,635,805		2,961							
1876	3,031,685		3,000						423	
1877	3,097,824		2,722							
1878	3,216,980		3,180							
1879	3,415,065		4,113							
1880	4,008,400		6,178							
1881	9,156,085		6,245	3 3/4					807	
1882 (a)	30,303,270		15,000	5 1/2			28 87	6		
1883 (a)	32,883,200	\$5,610,000	20,000	6 3/4	1 1/4		50 87	10		
1884 (a)	27,444,700	6,097,300	16,694	18	3 1/4		99 37	11		
1885	19,711,005	5,797,300	19,574	18 75	4 1/4		102 10	12		
1886	19,286,905	5,598,300	19,525	18 75	4 53		104 06	13	2,831	
1887	19,392,410	5,589,250	21,257	19 58	6 53		109 46	14		
1888	19,523,890	5,502,650	22,098	19 58	8 5		114 52	16		
1889	18,607,860	5,925,700	21,328	20 78	9 16			17		
1890	18,612,410	5,779,050	23,000	20 78	9 56		122 22	18		
1891	19,944,270	6,021,450	24,068	23 27	9 56		123 78	20	4,180	
1892	20,328,100	6,230,320	29,182	35	9 56		127 5	20		
1893	21,692,700	6,712,150	32,119	36 70	9 73		131 23	20 1/2		
1894	22,031,330	7,030,700	34,954	37 9	10 98		141 23	21		\$ 50,540,648
1895	22,168,990	7,409,500	37,124	38 7	11 84		146 24	22		56,873,631
1896	22,560,430	7,809,100	37,983	39 4	12 44	1 08	150 67	22 1/2	6,374	64,146,438
1897	22,832,020	8,123,300	38,733	41 4	18 11	2 73	152 12	22 1/2		84,435,842
1898	22,851,700	8,099,450	39,384	42 8	26 19	8 33	154 36	22 68		90,674,325
1899	23,519,520	8,435,550	40,112	47 9	33 11	14 67	159 56	44 78	7,172	107,786,814
1900	25,077,400	9,344,280	42,534	51 8	39 53	27 8	165 64	59 63	7,500	106,956,720
1901	26,405,770	10,095,870	44,778	58 5	47 01	37 8	175 04	64 62	8,246	134,199,438
1902	28,615,810	11,276,310	48,411	64	52 50	44 6	186 00	74 00	8,866	188,370,003
1903	36,231,920	(b) 12,956,900	56,603	70	58 5	50	195 00	80 00	9,500	163,105,124 (Nine months)

(a) These years experienced the inevitable "boom"; in 1885 values again became normal.

(b) To October, 1902, since which permits for 1127 buildings, to cost over five millions, have been issued. The same date applies to realty assessment, since which values are greatly enhanced.

The above figures of assessment are exclusive of exemption, which rose from nearly three millions in 1884 to nearly eight millions in 1903.



J. H. ASHDOWN'S RESIDENCE
 ROSLYN ROAD.

ON THE ASSINIBOINE

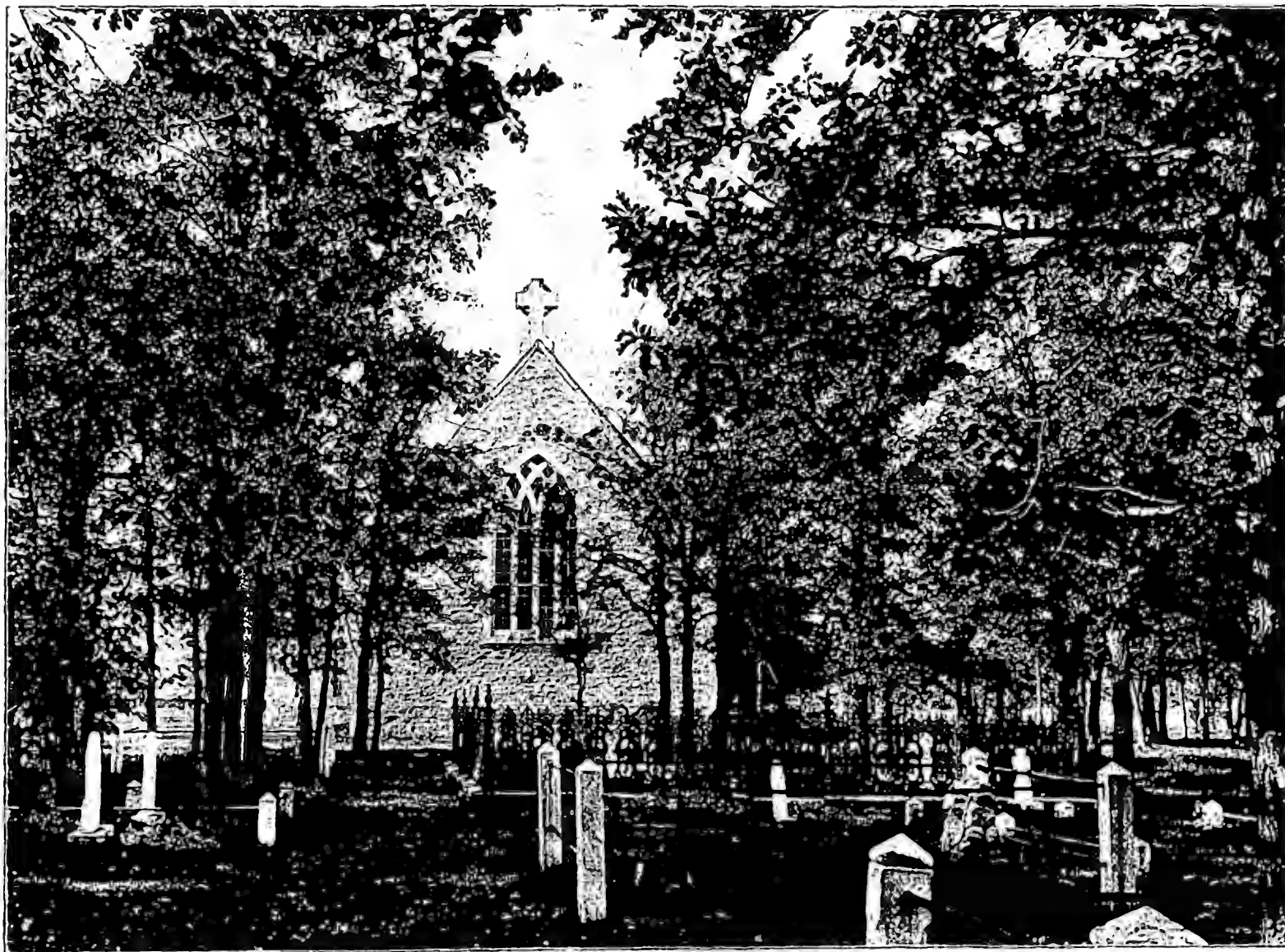
KENNEDY STREET
 W. G. McMAHON'S RESIDENCE

THE WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

A review of the institutions of Winnipeg and the Canadian West would be incomplete without a brief description of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition. This institution was started about a dozen years ago, when many believed that a great fair in such a sparsely settled country, with its then very limited population, was an impossibility, but, to use a phrase of the political economists, it was "a natural industry," and under the guidance of men of broad views and optimistic foresight it has grown in those dozen years not only to be a great fair measured by local or provincial standards but to be the third largest fair on the continent of America, and only a few weeks ago a prominent Torontonian looked forward to the day when it would surpass the successful and much-praised Toronto Exhibition.

The Winnipeg Industrial is so much an institution, and "Fair Week" so much a period of time in the West, that people are apt to forget that it was not always so and that it took much thought and energy to place the Fair in that position. Yet it now seems natural enough that a fair should succeed in Winnipeg. It had the services, freely given, of the men who were, in all lines of industry, building up the Canadian West; it had about it immense stretches of the best agricultural land in the world, peopled by energetic and intelligent agriculturists, who were ready on the one hand to let others know what they had been able to do and to learn from others what they had accomplished. Along with this went the fact that the Exhibition was located where it could reap the advantage of the transportation systems which centre in and are largely directed from Winnipeg. Under these circumstances, with the hearty co-operation of all classes, the Exhibition has gone from one stage to another until the most sanguine expectations of a few years ago have been far-surpassed.

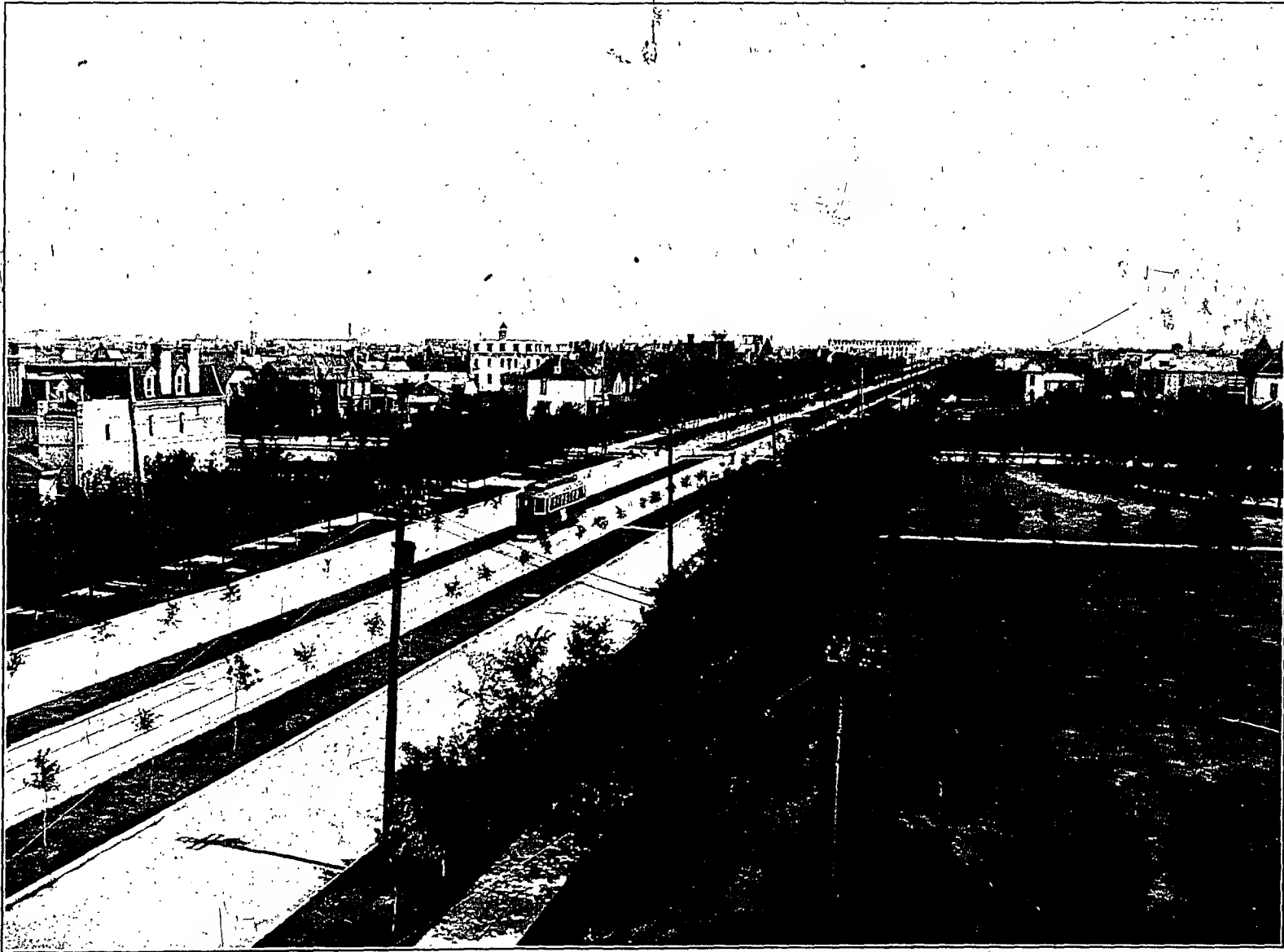
In old-settled countries exhibitions play a most important part in the life of a nation. They act as milestones, which can be read by all, to show the progress made by the nation in the industries which form the warp and woof of that nation's wealth and commerce. In new countries exhibitions perform this function but they perform at least two more. They show to people from a distance the capabilities of the country itself, the intelligence and industry of those who will be their neighbors, should they settle here, and they provide a time of recreation and amusement of which there are often many in older and more populous communities, but which are lacking in a country where people are separated by long distances and strenuously engaged during the whole year in the work of developing their own property and the resources of the country. In this latter regard the Winnipeg Industrial fills a place which but few other fairs occupy. The best attractions that can be presented before such a large concourse of people are got from all parts of the continent. The grand stand, which holds 12,000 people, faces the homestretch of a half-mile track where some of the finest speeding contests in the Dominion have taken place. On the side of the track opposite the grand stand is the attractions platform, fitted with every appliance for the display of acrobatic, juggling and other feats.



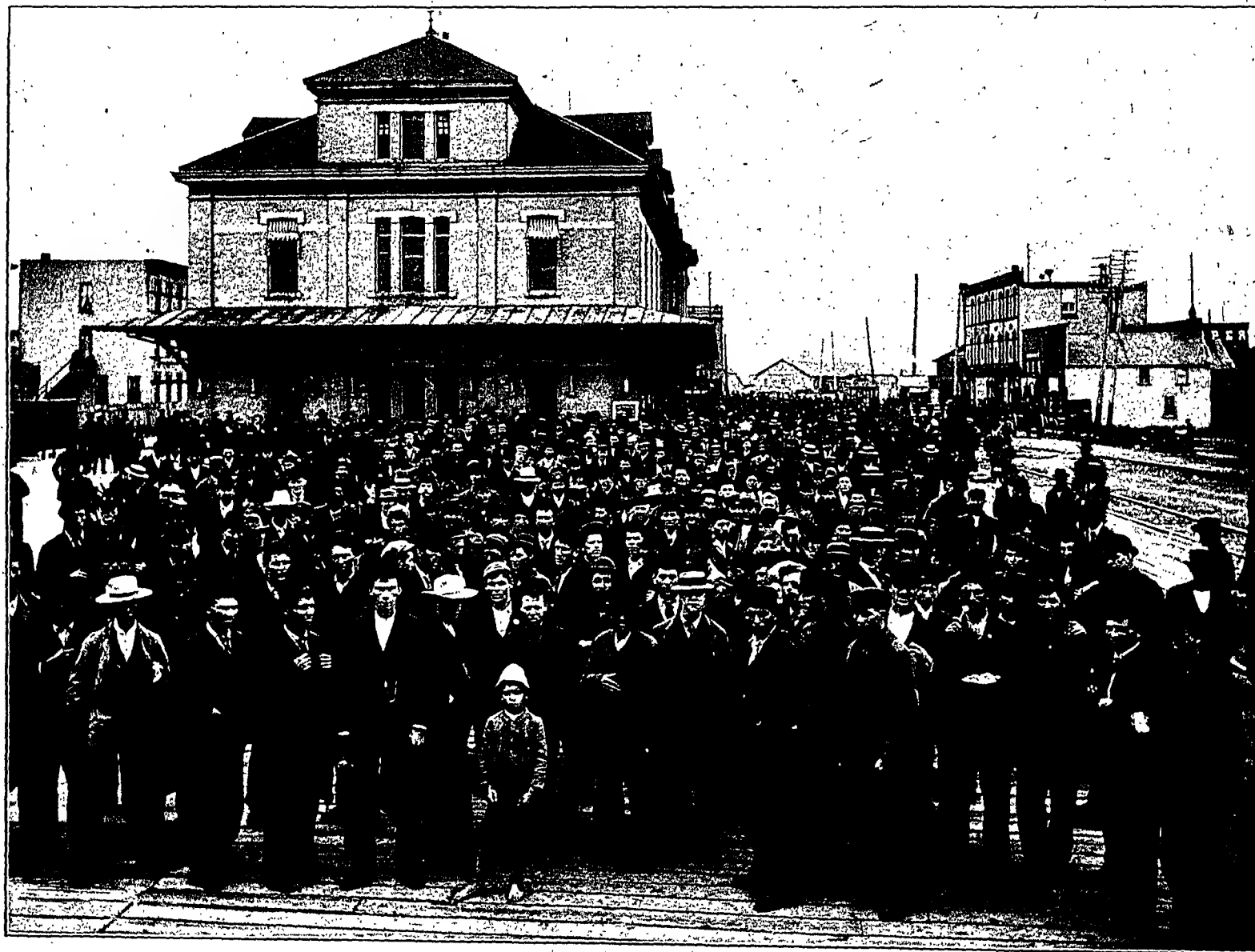
ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL



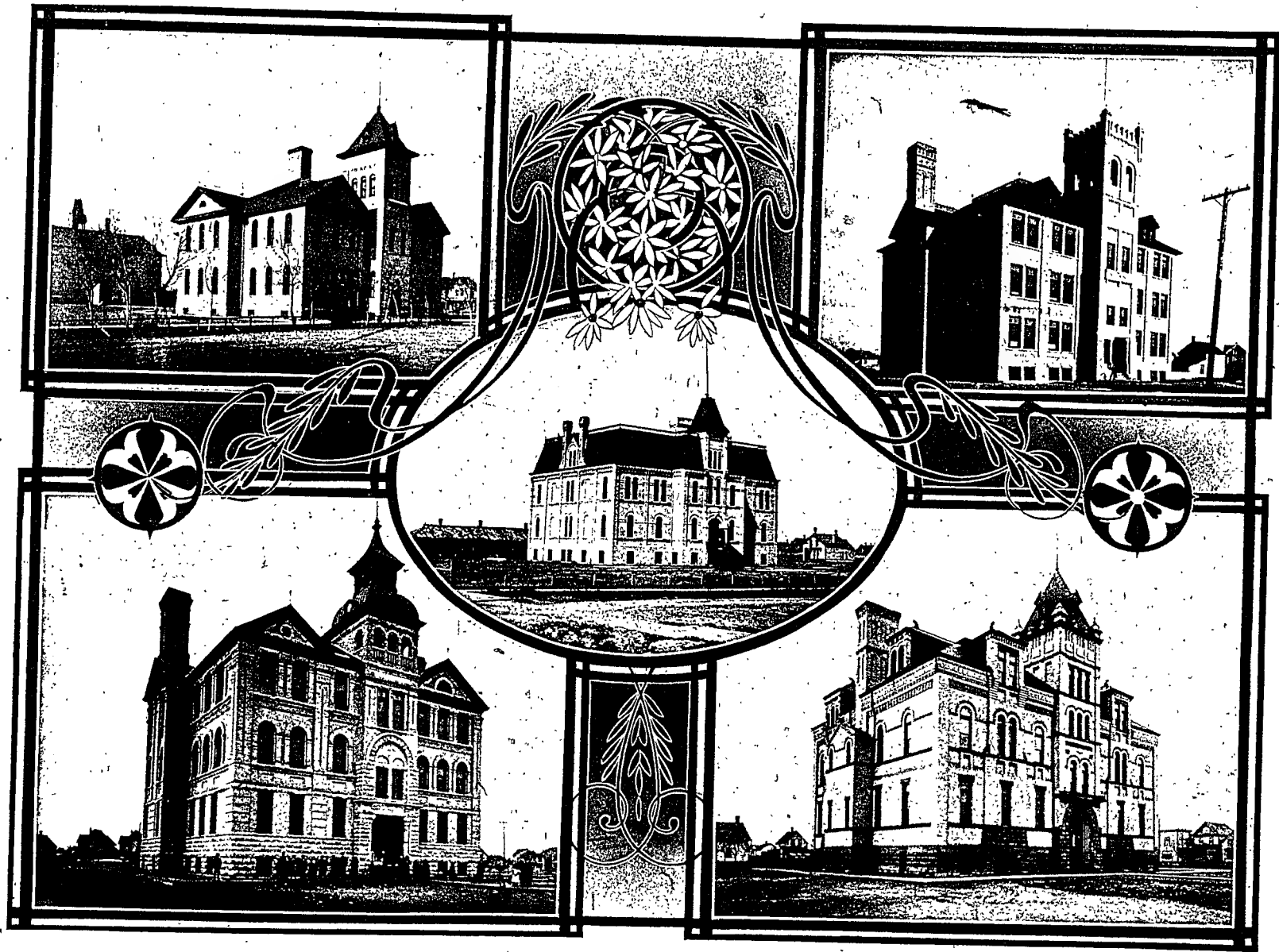
ASSINIBOINE PARK



BROADWAY—LOOKING EAST



HARVESTERS AT C. P. R. STATION—EN ROUTE TO THE WHEAT FIELDS



VICTORIA

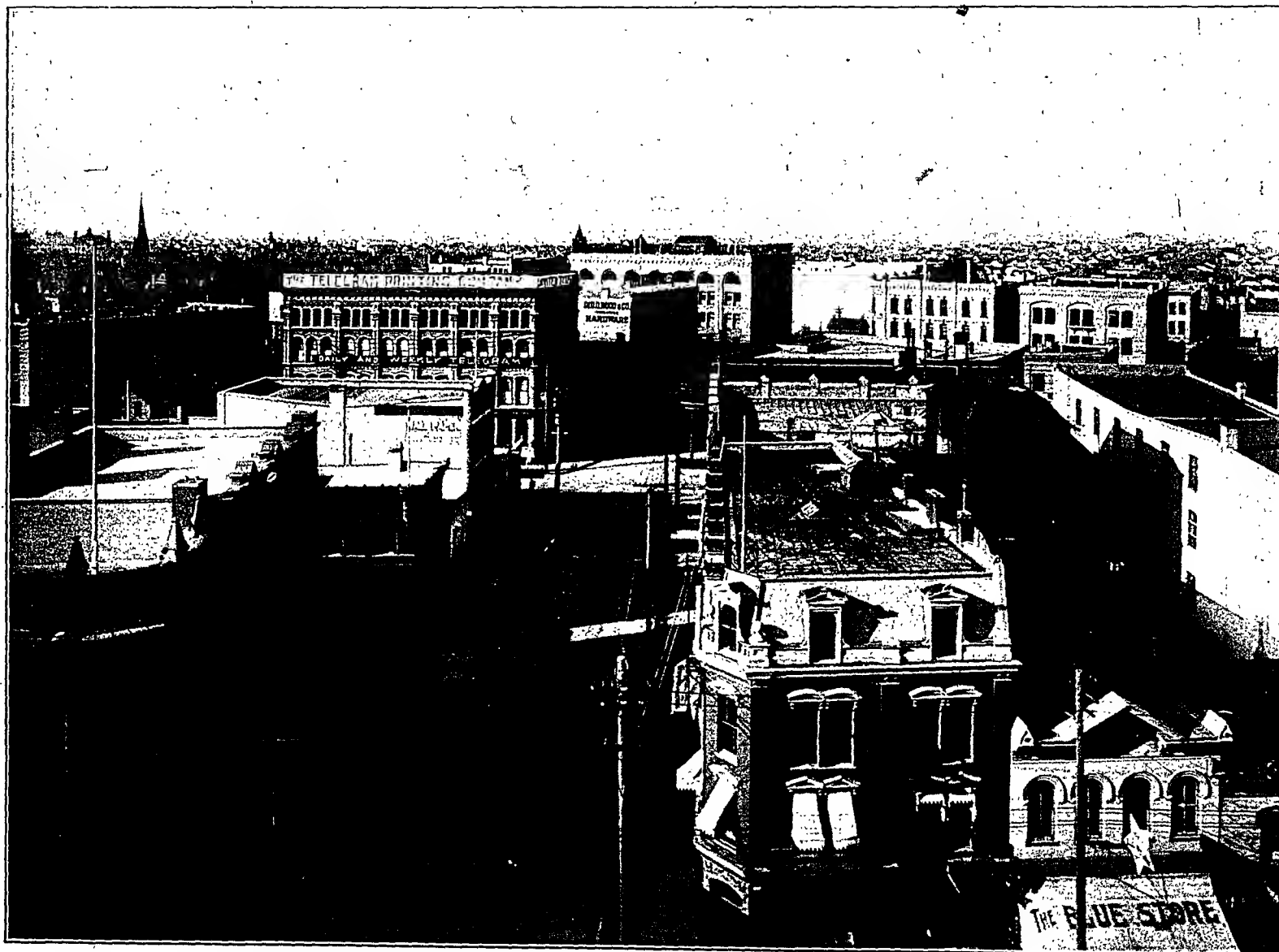
ISBISTER

SOME PUBLIC SCHOOLS

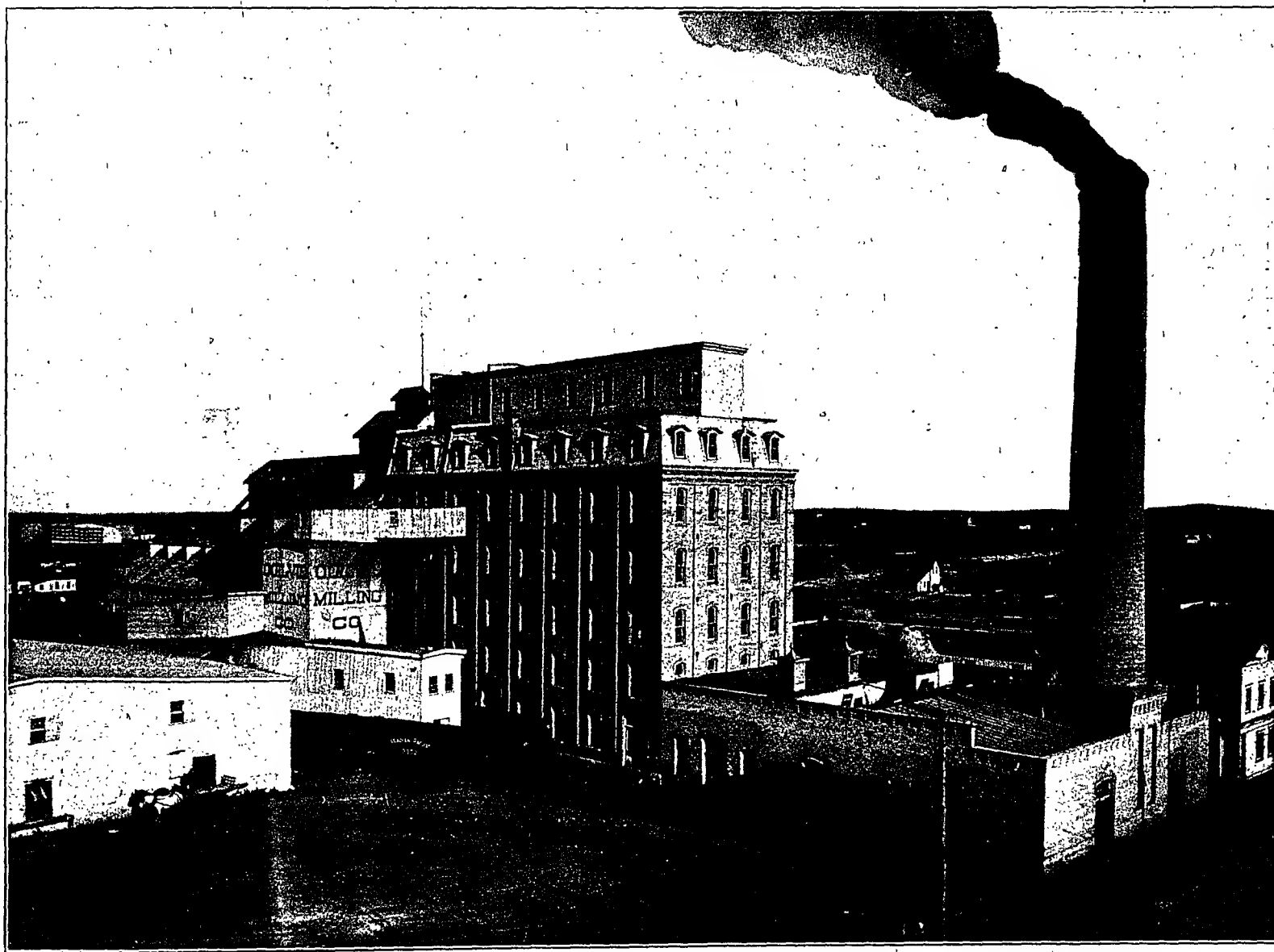
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

SOMERSET

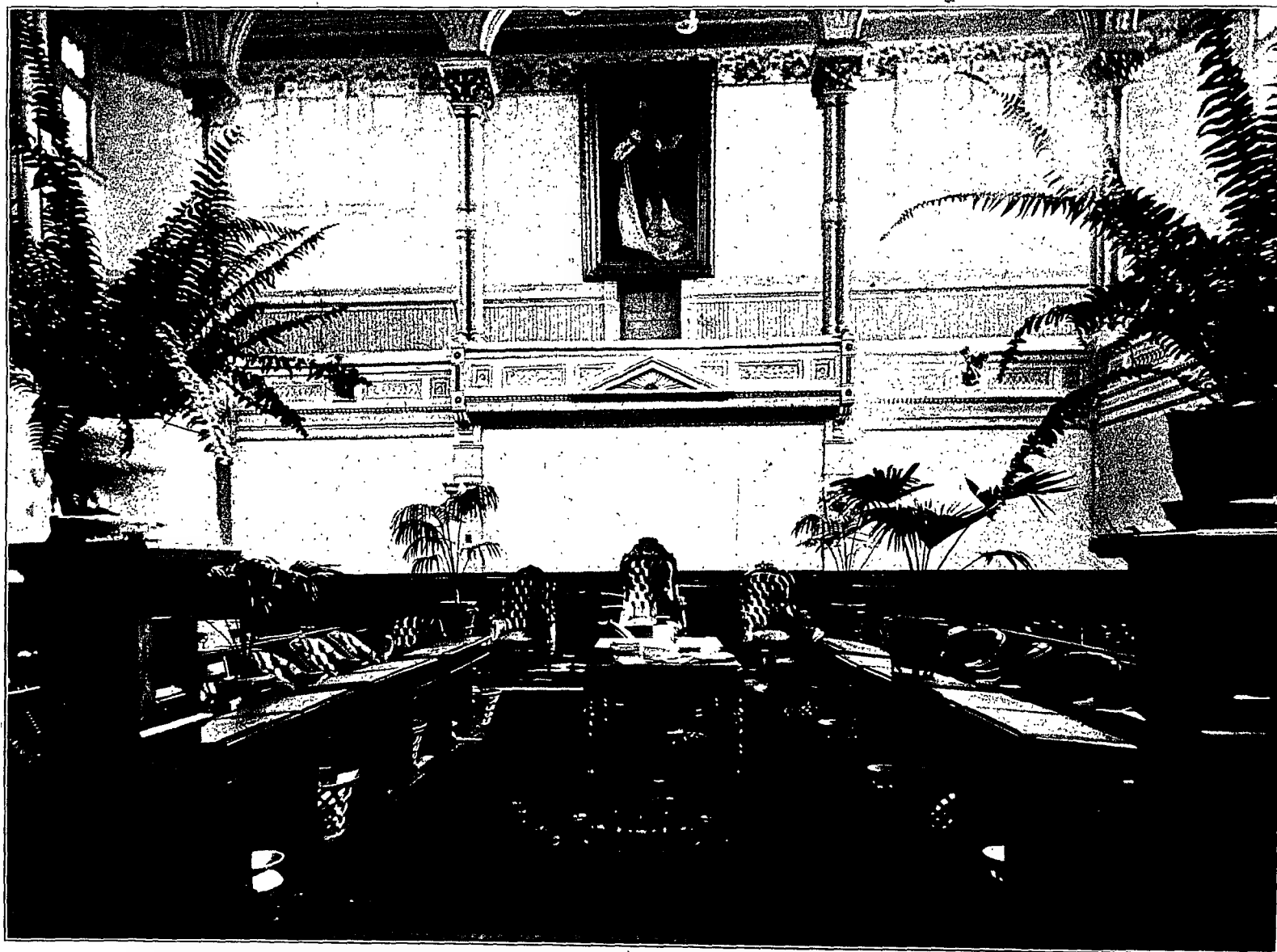
DUFFERIN



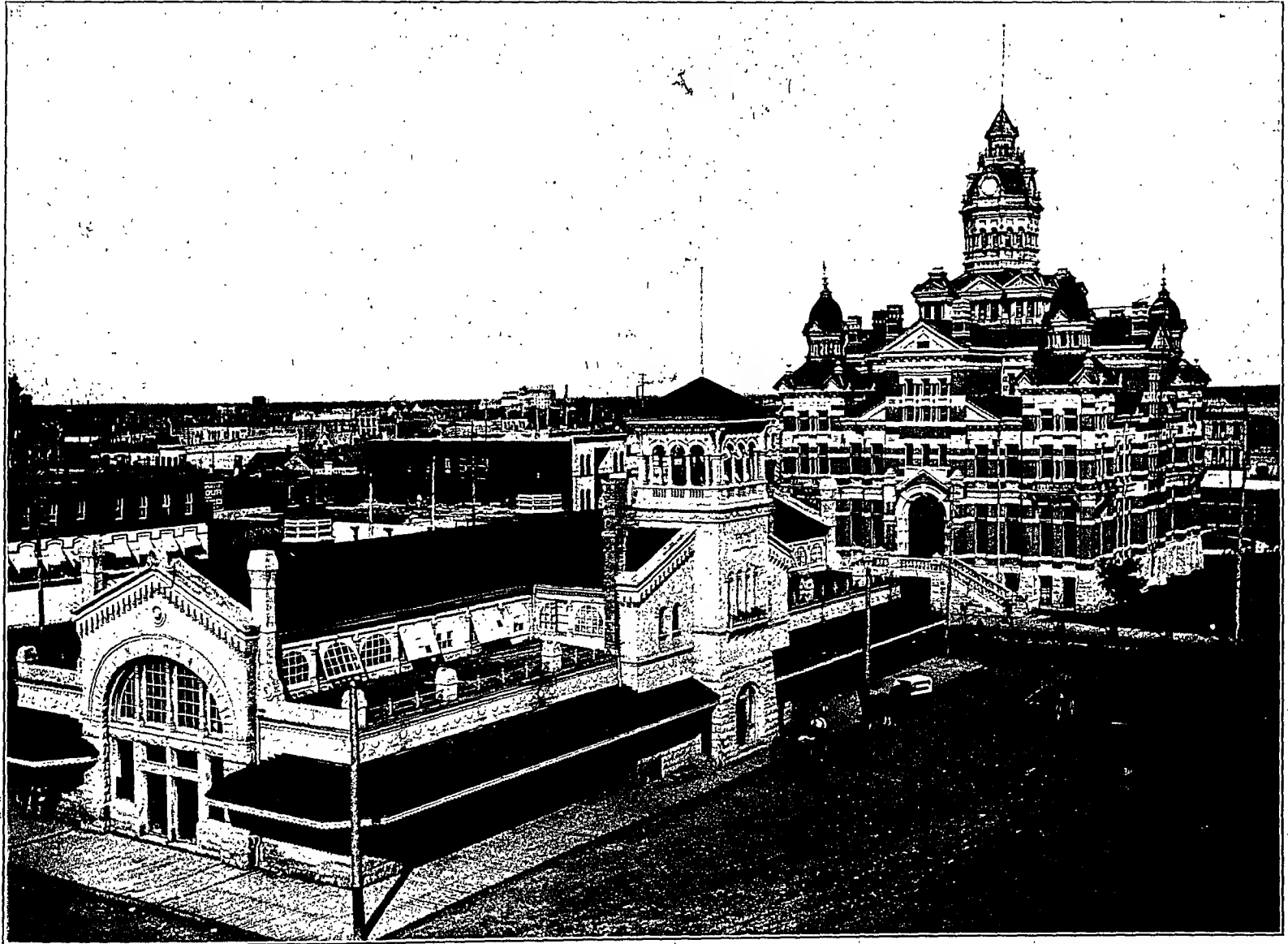
WHOLESALE SECTION—LOOKING WEST ON McDERMOT



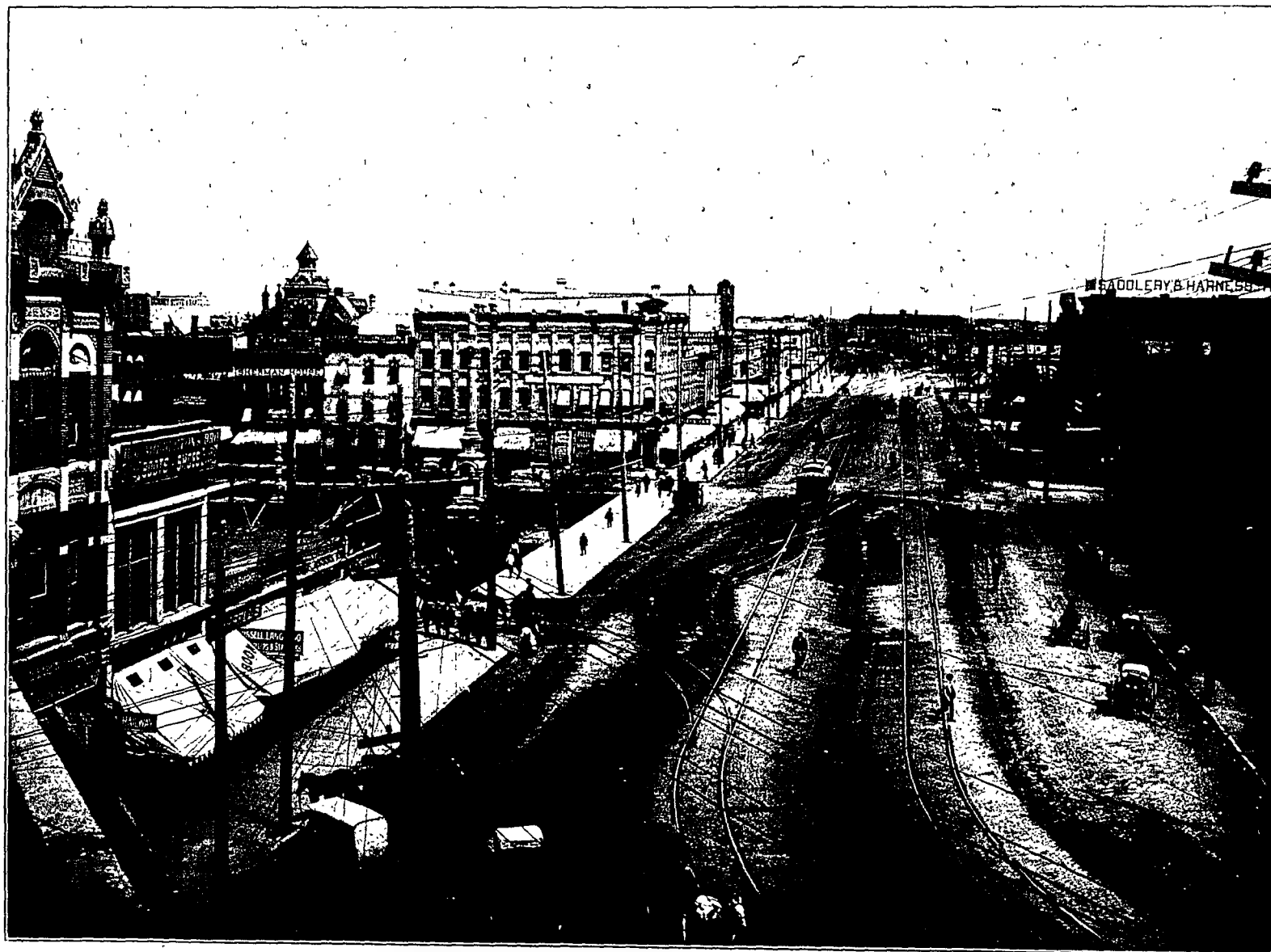
OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO., LTD.—FLOUR MILL
(3,000 BBLs. DAILY CAPACITY)



INTERIOR CITY COUNCIL CHAMBER



CITY HALL AND MARKET BUILDING



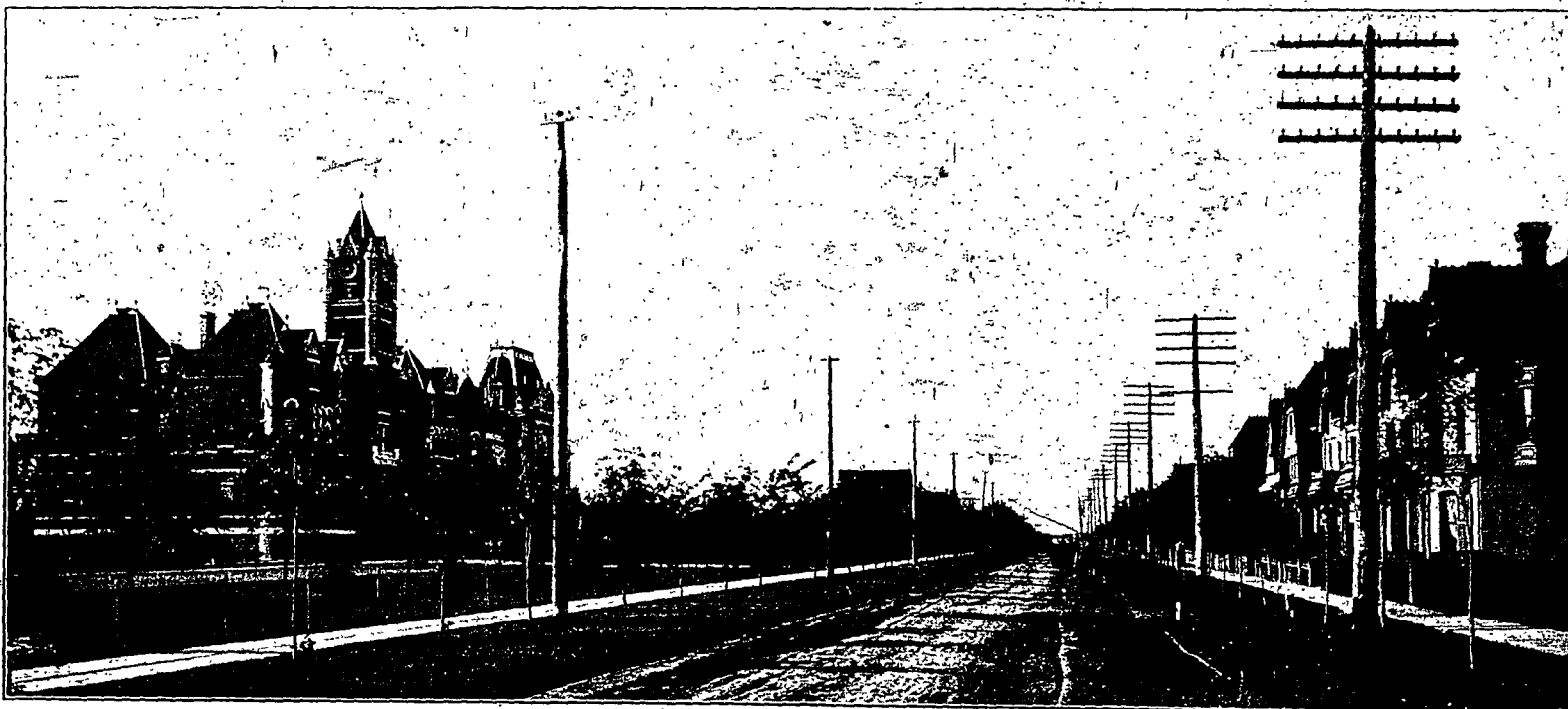
MAIN STREET—NORTH OF CITY HALL



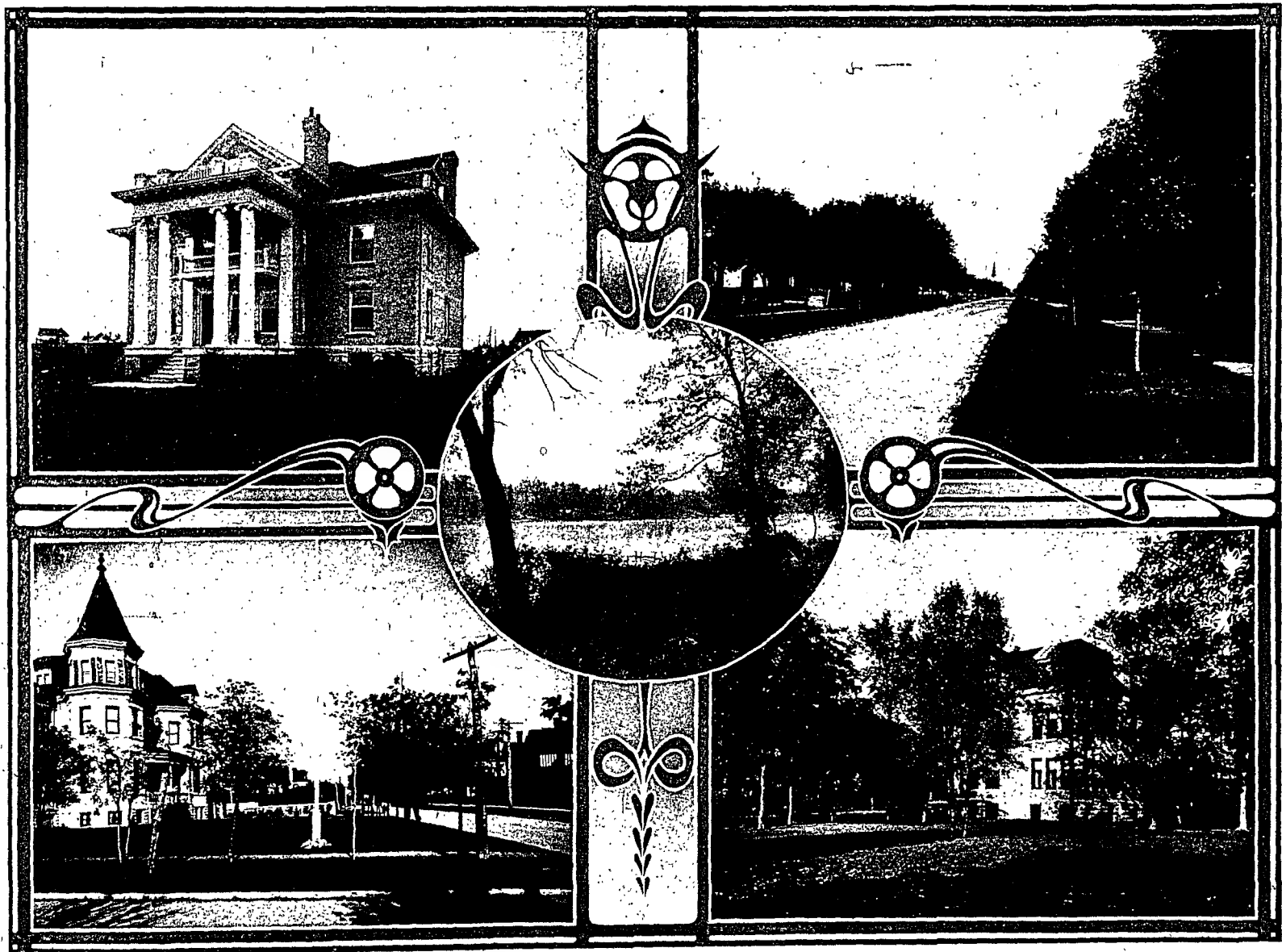
CORNER OF STOCK YARDS—EXHIBITION BUILDINGS IN DISTANCE



DONALD STREET—LOOKING SOUTH FROM PORTAGE AVENUE



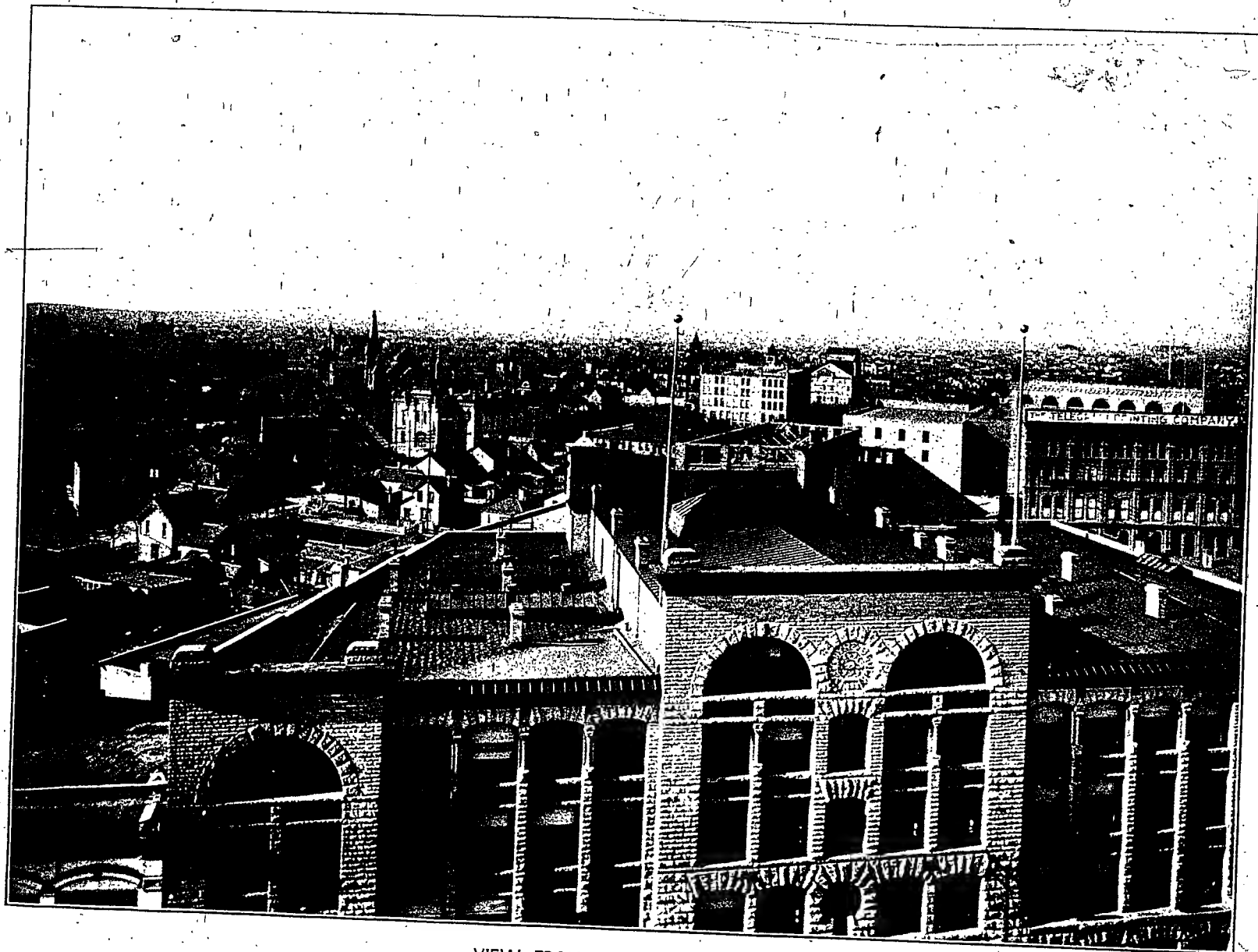
KENNEDY STREET—LOOKING NORTH FROM BROADWAY
(Now Asphalted)



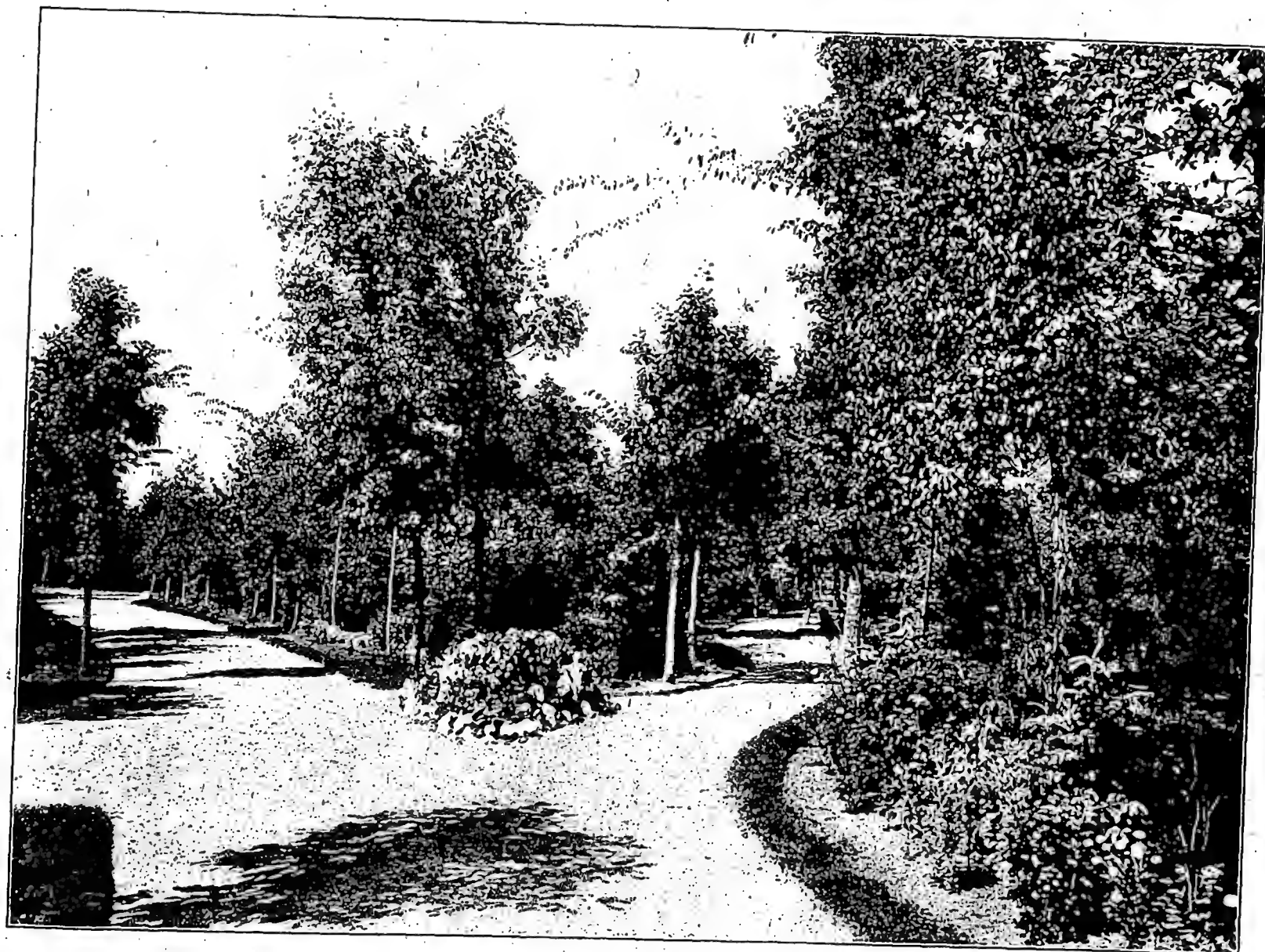
J. A. M. AIKINS' RESIDENCE
ASSINIBOINE AVENUE

ON THE ASSINIBOINE

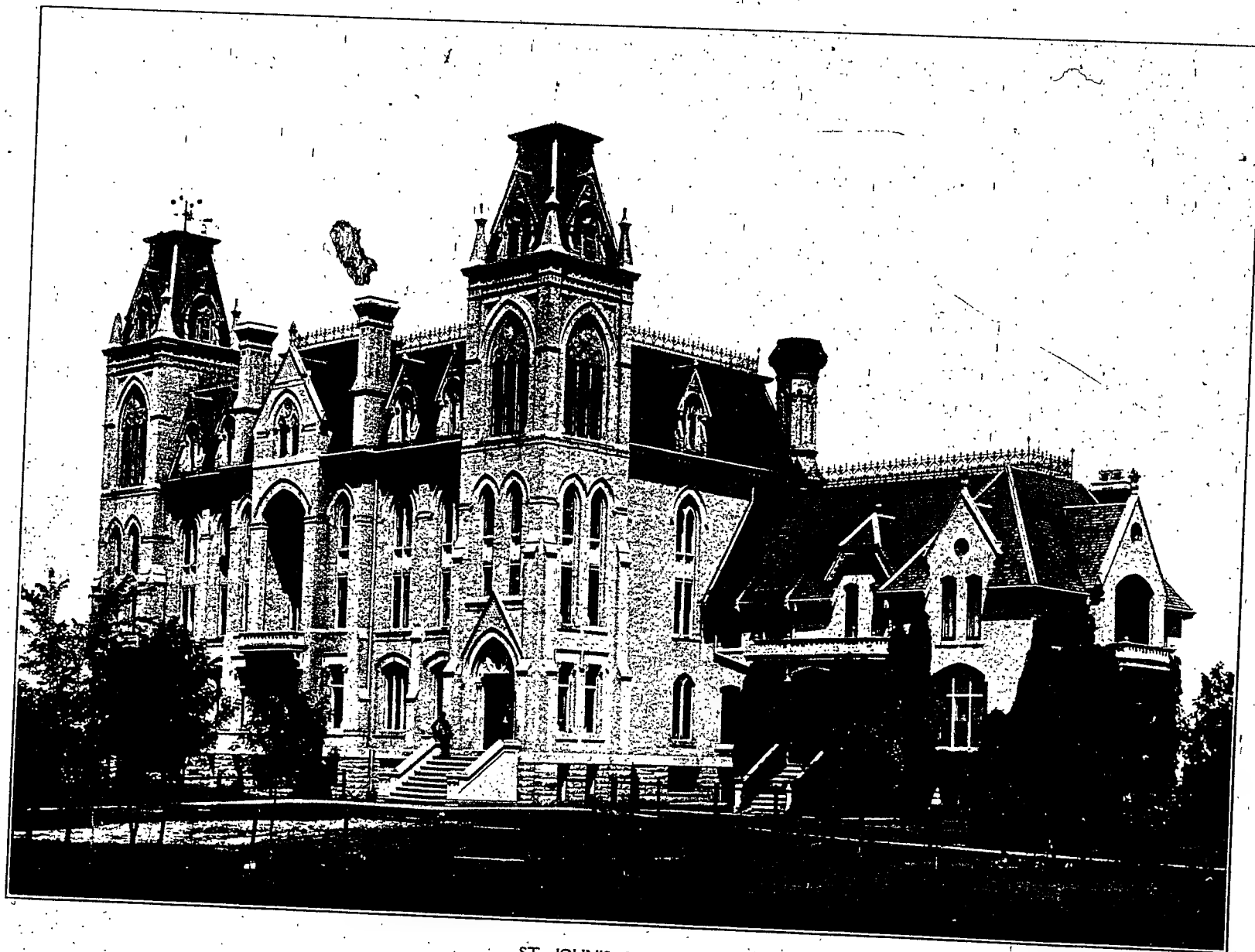
HARGRAVE STREET
A. M. NANTON'S RESIDENCE



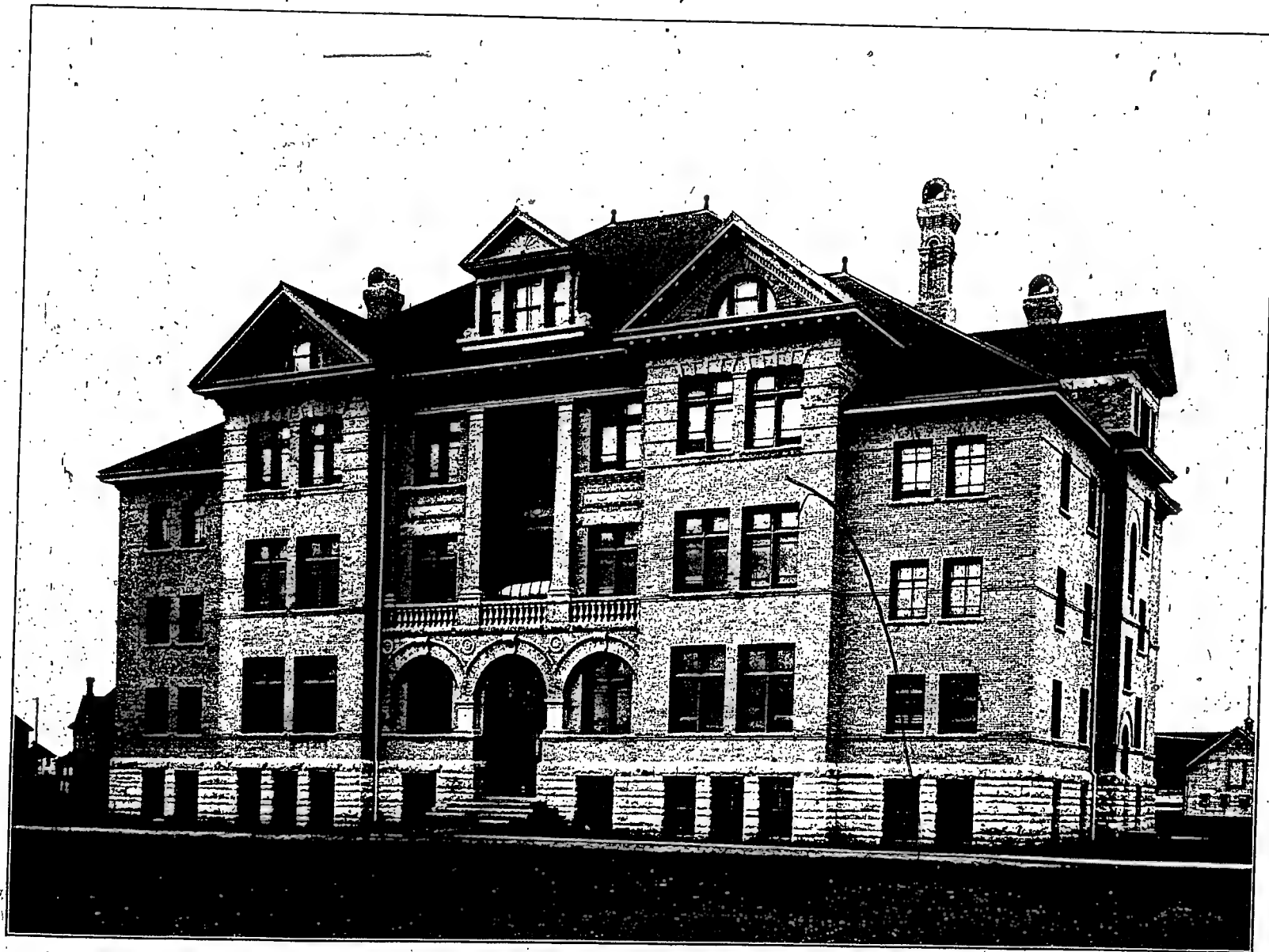
VIEW FROM MERCHANTS BANK



ASSINIBOINE PARK



ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE



MANITOBA UNIVERSITY



THE LAW COURTS



DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE
ST. BONIFACE HOSPITAL



WINNIPEG GENERAL HOSPITAL
CHILDREN'S HOME

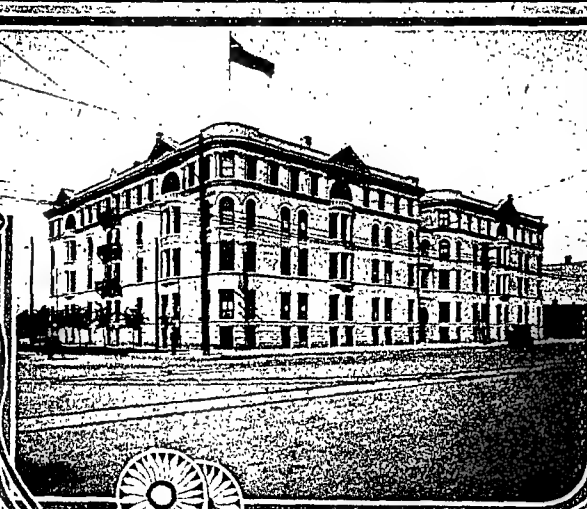




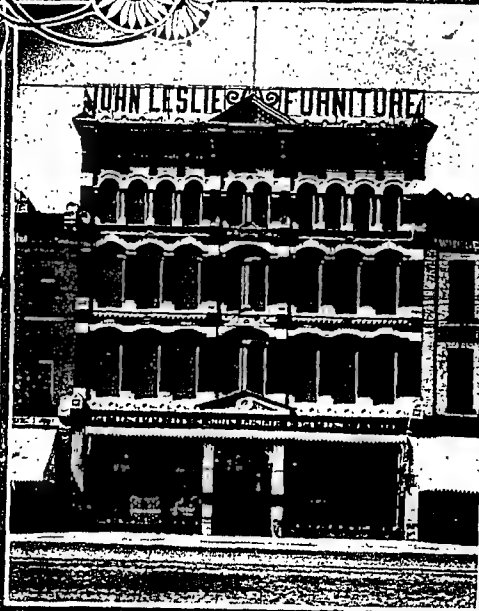
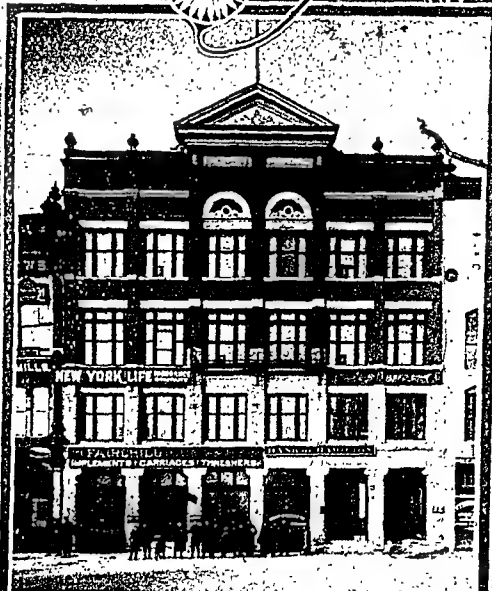
DRILL HALL
GRAIN EXCHANGE

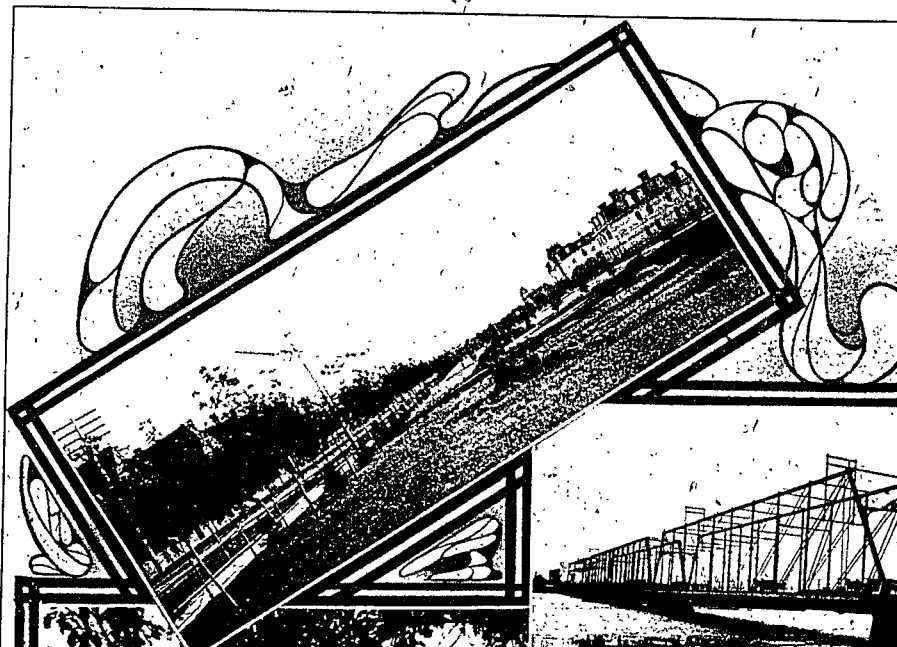


POST OFFICE



STRATHCONA BLOCK
JOHN LESLIE'S STORE

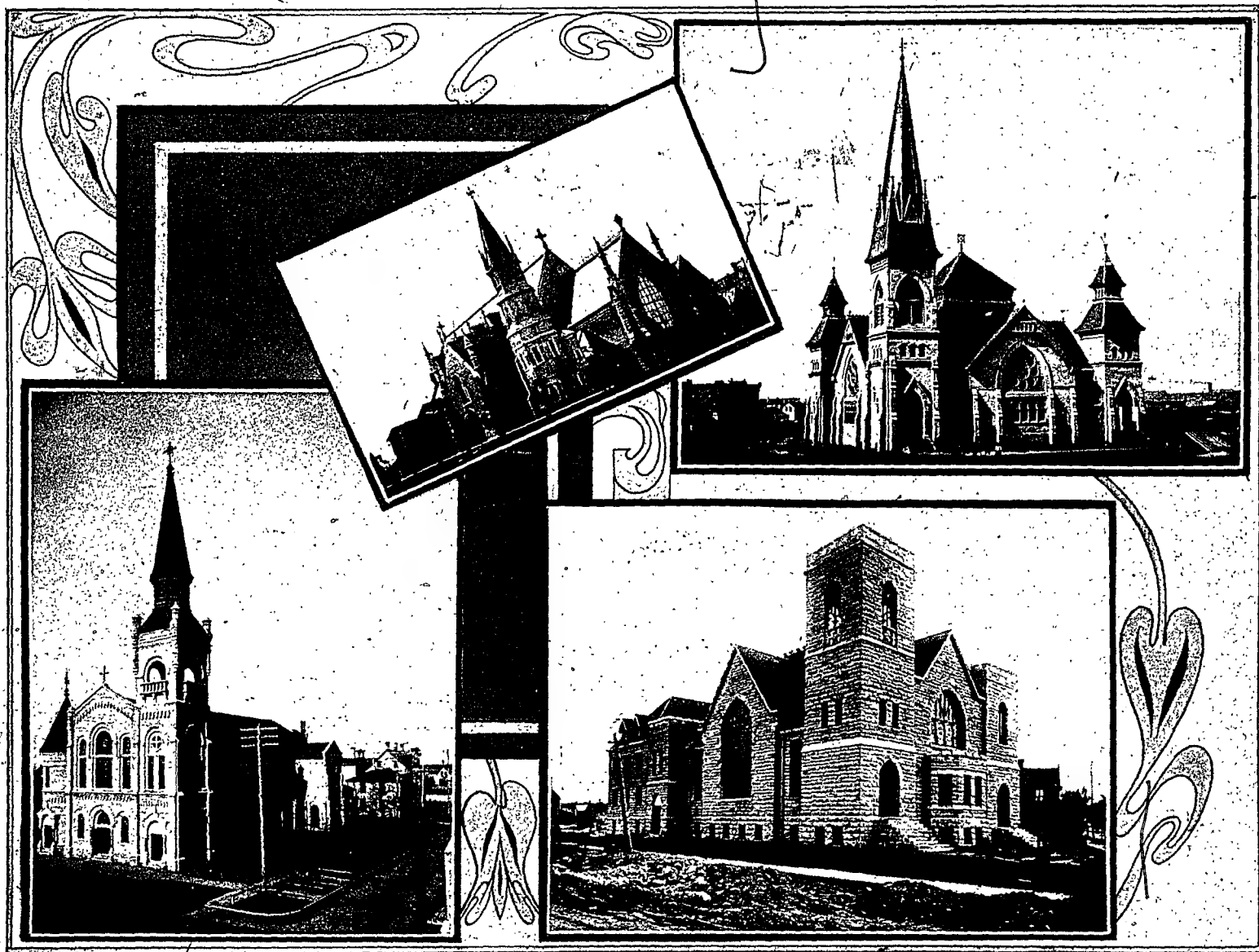




KENNEDY STREET SOUTH
MAYOR ARBUTHNOT'S RESIDENCE

LOUISE BRIDGE

GOVERNMENT HOUSE
PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE BUILDING



ST. MARY'S

HOLY TRINITY

ST. STEPHEN'S

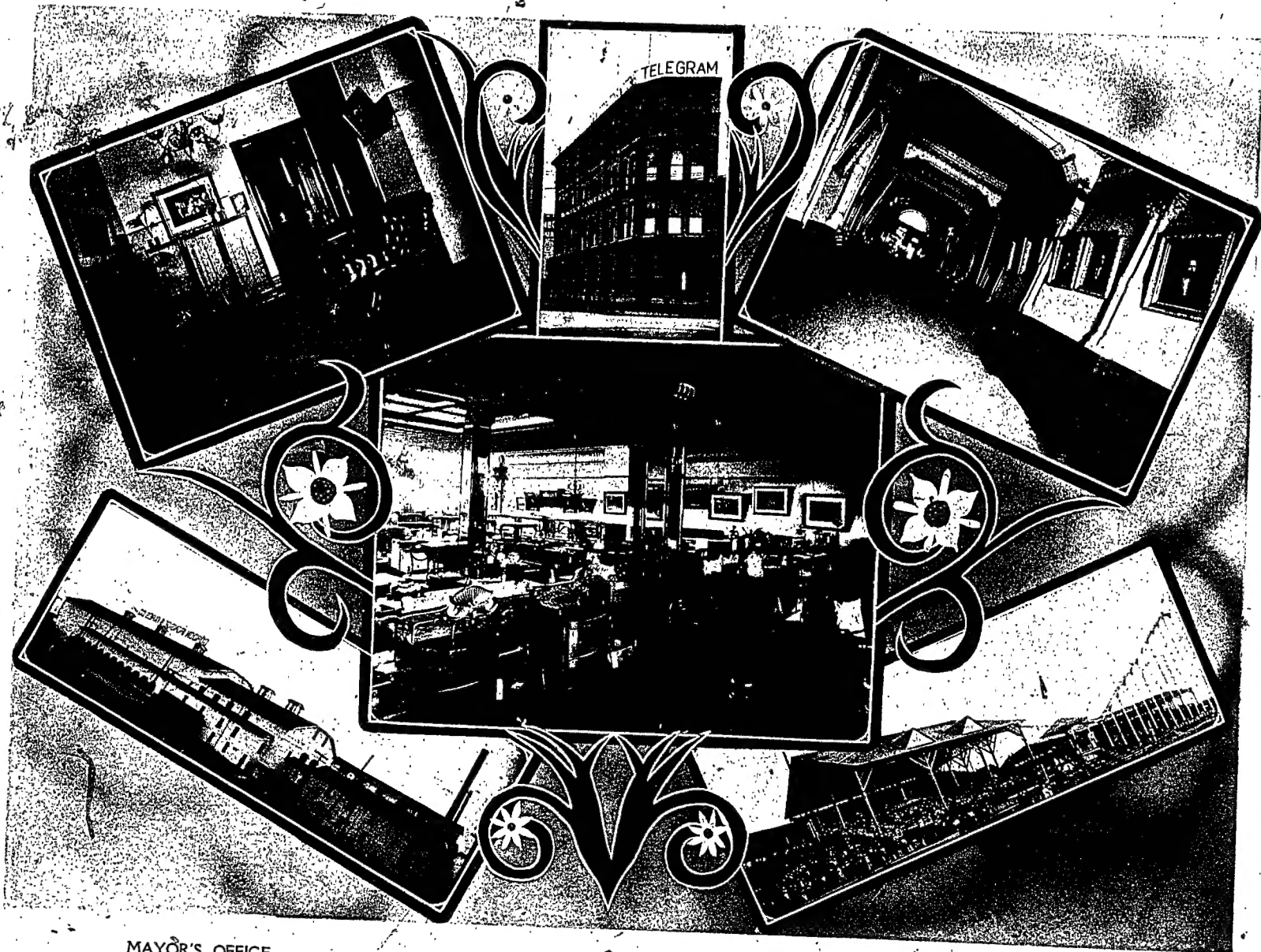
KNOX



ASSINIBOINE AVENUE
N. BAWLF'S RESIDENCE

COUNTRY LANE NEAR WINNIPEG

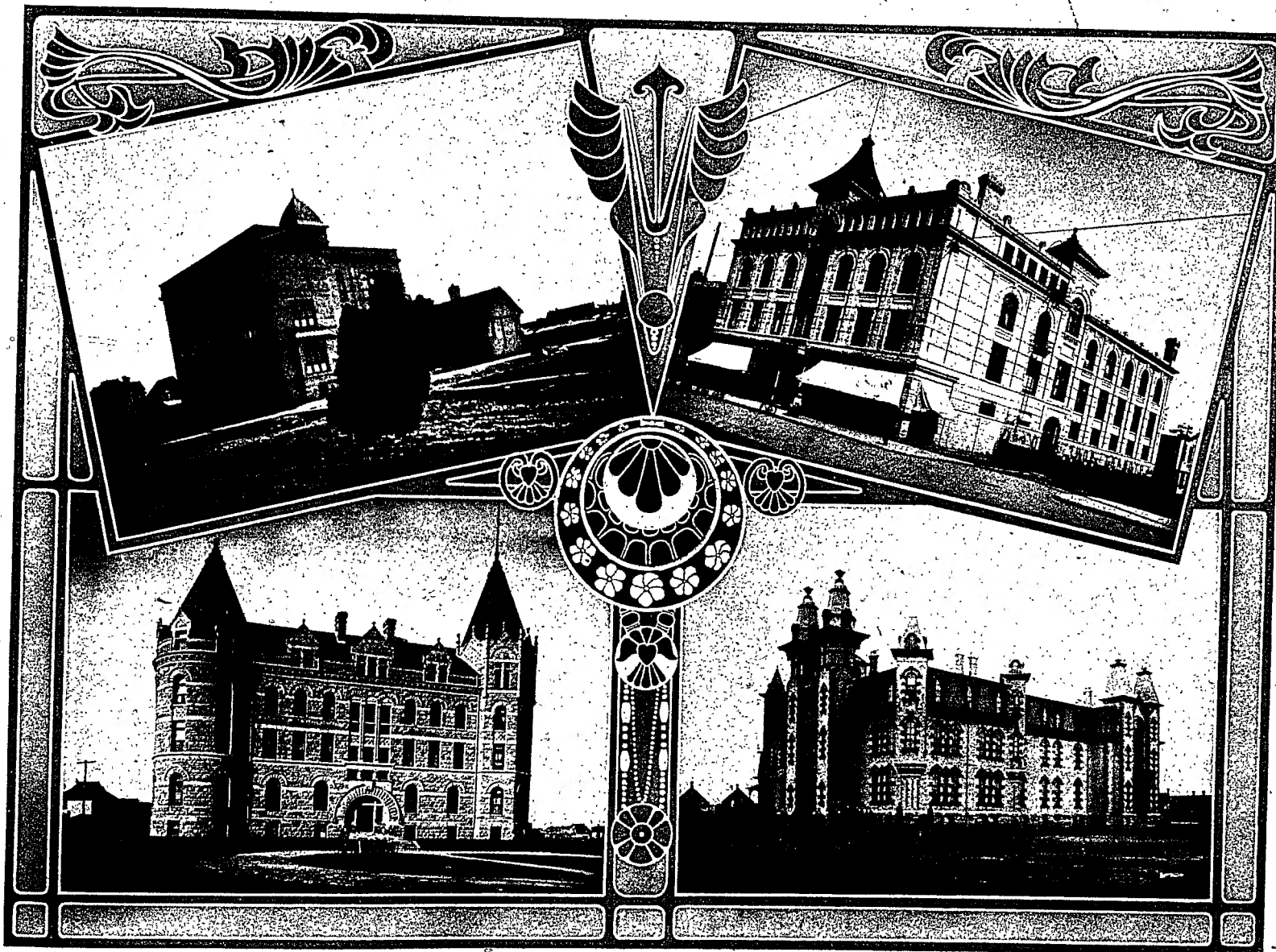
J. S. TUPPER'S RESIDENCE
BROADWAY



MAYOR'S OFFICE
GORDON, IRONSIDES & FARES' ABATTOIR

TELEGRAM BUILDING
INTERIOR LESLIE'S FURNITURE STORE

CORRIDOR, CITY HALL
GRAND STANDS, EXHIBITION GROUNDS,
Filled with 12,000 people



MEDICAL COLLEGE
WESLEY COLLEGE

Y. M. C. A., PORTAGE AVENUE
MANITOBA COLLEGE



THE CITY HERD OF BUFFALO AT SILVER HEIGHTS